LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER,
5os. 6d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 3s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying dust, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,475—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1895.

SHIPPING.

...ISH INDIA STEAM
...N COMPANY (LIMITED)
... despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th September, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Dutch Mandavie, and Karrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 12th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 7th September, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 13th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique, Quilimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Rates and Information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1895, at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, to Shareholders, whose Names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 9th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th instant, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st September, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of JOHN FRASER, a Mechanical Engineer, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 113, Broomhill Place, Aberdeen, in Scotland, European, deceased, who died at Aberdeen aforesaid on the 25th day of October, 1894, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 29th day of August, 1895, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claim, to the said Administrator, at his Office, Standard Buildings Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 31st Day of August, 1895.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds.	Rs. 500 each at p. ct. p. a.	Bearing Interest Due 1st July.	A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896		Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	"	502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	"	507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	"	515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	"	525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his Charge:—

JAMES McKAIG, late Chief Carriage and Waggon Foreman, Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
JAMES HENRY CHARLESWORTH, late Mechanical Engineer to Messrs. McHinch and Co., Karachi.
LUKE HEARN, late Loco. Foreman, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Hubli.
JEAN PAUL ALBERT SIMON, late Manager, Messageries Maritimes Company, Bombay.
THOMAS REID, late Sub-Engineer, Kotri-Rohri Railway.
CHARLES FREDERICK GRAHAM LESTER, late District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.
SULEMAN ESMAILJI, late a Mahomedan passenger to Bombay per s. s. "Goa."
ARSENIO JOAO CARLOS RODRIGUES, alias, ARSENIO RODRIGUES, late of Bombay, Goanese Inhabitant.
ABDUL KARIM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned, at his Office, within one Month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 17th August 1895.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, who has passed B.A., either an European or Eurasian, knowing Latin, and is a teetotaler, to Teach six or my Sons, four of whom are in the 7th Standard, and two in the 5th, for Rs. 100, with a House containing 1 bedroom, 1 diningroom, 1 bathroom, and a kitchen. For each of my sons passing the Entrance between a year will get Rs. 100 Reward. His Railway expenses in the 2nd class for himself and family, with goods, will be paid also. Apply, by Letter, with Certificates, to

GENERAL RANA DROJE NURSINGH BAHADUR,
Nasik.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY. HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, HOSIERS—HATTERS.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following:—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8 0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Mainspring	15 0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16 0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4 0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6 8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece. Perfect time recorder and very durable	25 0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1762,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarns, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1763—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1; Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN CIGARS
(PHŒNIX BRAND),
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
FROM THE FINEST SELECTED DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1	per box of 100	3 4	3 10
" " No. 2	" "	3 0	3 6
" " No. 3	" "	2 12	3 2
JAVA NOBLES	" "	3 0	3 6
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw	" "	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" "	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" "	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar shape	" "	2 0	2 4
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	" "	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" "	2 4	2 8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	" "	2 2	2 6
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	" "	3 0	3 6

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
PURVEYORS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

HAVE just unpacked a fresh supply of Oilmanstores from the very best Makers.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

STENHOUSE'S
OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.
UNIQUE, UNRIVALLED, PURE AS HIGHLAND AIR.

THIS Very Old Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY is really a blended Cordial of the Finest Old Whiskies ever produced in Scotland. Matured in Sherry Casks for 10 years. Rs. 36 per dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:—
BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD. POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
WILL OFFER DURING WEEK
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
BAMBOO FURNITURE
AT
HALF-PRICE.

THE STOCK includes Chairs, square and octagonal Tables, wi...
What-nots, Hall Hat Racks and Umbrella Stands, &c.
Stands...

A GENUINE OFFER.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON NECESSARIES.

GENTS' WATERPROOFS,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS.
GENTS' UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
CARRIAGE APRONS.
DRIVING RUGS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS
NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CA...
These PILLS ARE TAKEN WI... GREAT BENE...
for Intellectual or Business...

The following have a...
STIMULATE THE NERVOU...
power in all cases of loss of M...

PHOSPHORUS AND NU...

Nux Vomica in combinatio... potent medicine, acting as a ... spinal cord. It is useful in ca... debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness... constipation, general ill-health (below... ing from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON...

IRON is added to the combination with Nu... persons who are anæmic. It is especially ben... ralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustio... ring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They a... taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cas... manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement an... excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damia... Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a val... able aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss ... Power. Formula No. 26 contains Nux Vomica also, and ... therefore a more powerful combination.

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English... for 4 weeks. *Full Dir...*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of the... BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS O...

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: ... TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Sim... BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & ... Karach...

H. & T. KIR...
14, NEWMA...

GENTLEMEN'S
ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Breguet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

			Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold		Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	600	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver		Hall-Marked Cases, Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31...

Year.	New Assurances. Rs.	Net Prem...
1883	87,18,240	
1894	1,09,16,794	

It will thus be seen th... whilst the Funds sho... affords convincing ... splendid...

As Agents of the above First-Class...
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.
Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.
EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—
INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now the ... Fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Ha... in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is pro... plified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-adve... meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

... PROPRIETORS & M...

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available for any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Inland Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers via China and America.
BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Passengers Baggage insured.
NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for Travellers in all parts of the World.
Drafts at the Exchange of the day.
BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
Interest received. Rate of Interest on application.
SALARY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Full information free on application.

Office: 13, Rampart Row.
Branch: 9A, Old Court Street. House

TERRIBLE COUGH.
TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany had, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis: your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, for Stock-taking.

For the Army & Navy Co-Operative Society, Ld.,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED, Second-hand SINGLE HEAD RAILS, weighing between 20 and 30 lbs. per yard. State price per Ton delivered on trucks Bombay, to

SECRETARY & MANAGER,
Hinganghat Mills, Hinganghat, C. P.

THE SOUNDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, of Rs. 50 per whole Share and Rs. 12½ per quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1895, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કાં૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following:—

(1) For the Supply of STONE MATERIALS, such as Metal, Rubble, Khandkies, Headers, Corners and Arch Stones, for the Construction of the Lunatic Asylum, at Nawapada, near Thana, to be accompanied with Earnest Money Rs. 100.
(2) For the Supply of Bricks for the Lunatic Asylum Works, Nawapada, to be accompanied with Earnest Money Rs. 50.
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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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TRADE THERAPI...

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
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Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheuma... It removes the cause from the Blood and ...

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell about my illness. I love you very much because of the medicine you gave to me. ... months I was very ill, truly, because of my ... I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing ... could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I ... you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle ... the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Per ...
Half ...
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CHEQUES ... should be ... Bombay ...

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				Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
			all	12 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,455
			all	10 pr. ct.	1,245
				10 pr. ct.	1,270
... &	{10,000 / 15,000	100	{100 / 75	10 ...	{160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	90
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£37
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank (India)	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. Half yearly

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	700
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	56
Ardaseer S & W Co, Ld (Belgaum)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
B... Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000		500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,600
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 4	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	11
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	730
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	802½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	585
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	5 0
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	86
Howard and Bulloughs	2,500	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,225
Imperial Cotton	300	500	500	dvd Rs.25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs10	210xd
Jeewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,140
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,800	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	890
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	35	900
Leopold	2,800	100	103	dvd Rs 10	242xd
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	945
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,102½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr c	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,650
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 7	2,285
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50	{250 / 50	dvd 44	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550
Oriental	8,725	625	625	Rs 22½	505
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd R 50	...
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Sooderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	910
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	tvits 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	15 12½	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	40
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	460	500	2½	8.0
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker ... Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	660
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£10	all	5 p. c.	2,800
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	529

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
...kbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kurra...)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
...	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
...ay Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
...mbay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	157½
...ul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	11	160
...roach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	190
...olaba	500	1,888	1,880	20	315
...ast India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
...nglish Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
...rt	150	8,500	500	80	1,150
...ooch	300	500	500	25	562½
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
...ingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
...hangaum	240	450	450	20	480
...ahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	16 pr. ct.	250
...ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	500	500	53	120
...ercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
...ofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	360
...nmar M...	1,000	250	all	15	160
...Berar	1,200	500	500	25	536
...Indian	6,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	600	600	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	600	75	20	480
Sasson	300	600	600	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
				16	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	90	1,142½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 / 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bathani Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,801
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	5 pr. ct.	5 5
...Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,675
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000		600	5 pr. ct.	2 0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,81	25	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,300	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	330xd
Kurrachee Landing	200	500	200	20	20
Mahamunee Ice Manufacturing Co	8,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	138
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	8,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	101
Port Canning Co	6,000	1 000	1,000	20	517½
	1,000	100	100	9	50
Soundy & Co.	2,000	50	25	60	1,057½
Treacher & Co	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Thacker & Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28
...Co.					

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sagias Gold	Rs.	28-10	Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28-12	"
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-7	"
Do. do. new	"	28-5	
Australia bar Gold	"	28-10	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-6	
Sovereigns	"	18-2	
Do. Deacons	"	18	
Silver I	"	97-4	
Do. 17½	"	97-8	
Carolus	"	205 0	
Mexicans	"	190 0	
French Piece	"	330 5	

DO GULLS FOLLOW SHIPS?

On a late trip of one of the steamers plying between Portland and San Francisco the question came up among the passengers as to whether the gulls which appeared around the ship each morning were the same birds as had been with the ship on the day previous. To test the matter a line and fish hook were procured, and with a bait of salt pork the fishing for a sea gull was commenced. The first cast of the line was successful, a big grey bird swooping down on the bait. He was hauled aboard and found to be uninjured, the hook having caught in one of the glands of the beak, from which it was readily loosened. After detaching the hook a strip of red flannel was brought and carefully tied around the gull's left leg by one of the seamen of the steamer, the bird being then turned loose. Circling for a moment in the air, the gull started toward the distant blue streak which denoted the coast line, and it was generally allowed that each day brought a new contingent of gulls to follow the steamer and pick up the waste scraps from the table; but on coming on deck after breakfast the next moring there was the flannel-bedecked gull to be seen, the most clamorous of all the birds. To test the gull's reasoning power, if it had any, the same line and bait were drifted astern, the gull ... before being one of the first to strike for it.—...tific American.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emolient and most hygienic of all soaps.—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a ... agreeable and beneficial ... and nursery; and ... luxury for the toilet, ... and healthy condition, the skin in a pure ... to sensitive skins. Indispensable ... A ... Delicately perfumed ... for children. ... Sold by all Chemists, ...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

Mr. B. B. Nagarker's Lecture on the Bible, Arya Samaj Hall, 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindus (return).
Municipal vs. Y. M. C. A.
B. V. A. vs. Ordnance.
B. V. R. vs. Ordnance.
Balli Brothers vs. R. I. Rifles (return).

TO-MORROW.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Baronet.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Goa entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Thibet left on Thursday, and the steamers Sirdhana and Lindisfarne yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered, and the steamer Ganges left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual fair at the Parsee Bazaar, Upper Colaba, takes place to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Monday, the 9th instant.

PARSEE SERMON.—Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi will preach in Gujerati a sermon on "Death," this evening, at 5-30 p.m., at the Framji Cowasji Institute.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.—August 31.—Commander C. W. R. Hooper has returned from privelege leave, and rejoined the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, this evening, at 6-30, by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman, M.A. Subject: "The Atonement."

BANDORA FEAST.—The Annual Grand Feast takes place to-morrow. The High Mass commences at 11-30, Haydn's No. 3. (St. Victor's Band) Vespers, this evening, at 6-30 Mr. F. H. Britto is the president this year.

REPORTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Vinayak Ramchandra, residing at Kandawady, has reported to the police that, about 8-30 p.m., on Thursday, while his wife was passing through Khote Gully, on her way home, some one came from behind and having snatched from her head, a gold ornament of the value of Rs. 40, absconded.

BOMBAY ROVERS SIXTH ANNUAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.—The entries for the above tournament close on Monday next, 9th instant. The teams already entered are:—The Royal Scots, Belgaum; the Welsh Regiment, Secunderabad; the Royal Irish Rifles, Colaba; the Bombay Rifle Volunteers; and the Bombay Rovers.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of August the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,398, among them the number of new admissions was 529, being classified as stated below:—Hindus 399, Mussulmans 72, Parsees 7, Christians 33, and other class 18. The average daily attendance was 77·9.

ACCIDENT TO A CALASEE.—Shaik Mahomed Sulleiman, a calasee, belonging to prow No. 4231, was, on Thursday afternoon, loading his prow with sacks of flour at the Mandvie Bunder, when he got his left shin bone fractured by one of the sacks having accidentally fallen on him from the wharf, where they were packed up. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BURGLARY AT CURRY ROAD.—Babaji Gopal, a mill-hand, employed at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Sopari Baug Road, and residing in a room, on the ground floor of a chawl, at Curry Road, has reported to the police, that during his absence at the mill, on Thursday last, some person or persons entered his room by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and carried away gold ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 54-8-0, from a wooden box, which had been forced opened.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Royal Artillery, Colaba. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m. The following are the teams:—Royal Artillery: Goal, Wyatt; backs, Leary and Marshall; half-backs, Janman, Martin, and Hookham; forwards, Poole, Mahoney, Lieut. Wyatt, Domley, and Walpole. Rovers: Goal, Stevenson; backs, Stewart and Walton; half-backs, Shipp, Catchpole, and Sell; forwards, Simpson, A. Brown, Fisher, Lauder, and Church. Chairs will be provided for ladies.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Selection from	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
New Italian Valse	Danielo (from Souvenir de Napoli)	Koodel
Grand Processional March	The Silver Trumpets (as performed at St. Peters—Rome)	Viviani
	(1.) March (2.) Harmony in the Dome and Finale	
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE LATE MR. GANESH B. GUNJIKAR.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Ganesh Bhikaji Gunjikar, B.A., Assistant Oriental Translator to Government, which took place at his residence, at New Hanuman Lane, on Thursday last. He came of a poor Brahmin family of the Belgaum District, and received only primary education at Belgaum. Subsequently he came down to Bombay, and finished his school and college course under the superintendence of his elder brother, Mr. Ramchandra Bhikaji Gunjikar. After graduation Mr. Ganesh got an appointment in the office of the Accountant-General, whence the late Rao Bahadur Shanker Pandurang Pandit, the then Oriental Translator to Government, took him up as a translator. It was only eight years that Mr. Ganesh Gunjikar held the post of the Assistant Oriental Traslator. He was much devoted to his duties and richly deserved the confidence reposed in him by the several Oriental Translators, whom he had had to assist. He was good natured, honest, and thoroughly unassuming in his manners.

CARRIAGE COLLISION AT ABDUL RAHIMAN STREET.—At 4 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, a shigram belonging to Merwanji Sherlarji, which was being driven along Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, towards the Crawford Markets, collided with a tramcar, at the corner of the Musjid Road, while the latter vehicle was coming out of the Nagdevey Street. The collision caused the shigram to break in two parts and throw the driver off his seat. The horse then bolted with the detached front portion of the carriage towards the market, knocking down in its career one Heptoola Mahomed, who sustained slight injury to his face and right thigh. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after treatment allowed to go home. The affrighted animal was stopped shortly afterwards without causing any further damage. The driver was slightly injured, but the owner, who was in the shigram at the time miraculously escaped unhurt. It should be stated that a tramway servant is posted at this point to prevent any collision taking place between the cars coming out of the Nagdevey Street, and those going along the Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street.

GOA NEWS.—The total proceeds of the sale of Government lands now amount to Rs. 1,16,000, which has been converted in Portuguese Government promissory notes. The students in Panjim concocted a furious proclamation regarding the arbitrary arrests and imprisonments of Rev. Alvares and Mr. Sertorio Coelho. The proclamation concluded as follows:—"Let us go to the meeting; forward comrades! To-morrow, at 5, in the evening, at the Camp of D. Manoel." This proclamation was printed on a small slip of paper, and distributed broadcast. The police regarded it as a meeting, and a sedition. At the appointed time, the police mustered in large force, at the locality of the meeting ready to pounce upon the mutineers; but no one turned up. A student, here and there, could be seen peeping through, and enjoying the fun of seeing the police so easily hoaxed.—The new Municipal Commission took charge on the 25th of August. The dissolved Corporation did not put in appearance, as the charge was to be handed over by it. The administrator of Ilhas gave the charge according to law. Mr. Sertorio Coelho who is a member of the new Commission, and who was kept under arrest for twenty-four hours on a charge of supposed drunkenness wrote to the President that he could not attend the session unless personal security was granted to him.—There was great rejoicing, fire-works, and popular dances being the order of the day. The new Commission inherit a deficit of over Rs. 3,000, which will have to be met by some tax or other. Out of four periodicals, published weekly, at Pangim only one has appeared. It is reported that they are suspended, but no order has appeared in the official *Boletim* to that effect. There are different versions as to the reason way *Correio da India* has not appeared.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 10th August, average Rs. 122 per mile, compared with Rs. 99 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the five weeks of the second-half of the year amounted to Rs. 32,209, against Rs. 35,102, for a similar period last year.—During the month of July the Post Office orders received in Portuguese-India amounted to Rs. 36,893, while those that were issued amounted to Rs. 5,876.—A committee, consisting of Mr. Norton, Attorney to the Crown, as President, and Count of Mahem, Viscount of Bardez, Dr. J. I. Loyola, and Mr. Felix Pereir, has been appointed to see that the new electoral law is put into execution without hitch—The receipts from the Abkari tax on *caju* spirits during last year amounted to Rs. 46,324. The school of arts and industry was opened on the 26th August, and practical lessons on carpentry and sewing are given to the students.—Mr. D. F. M. Garcez Palha, the son of the Count of Mahem, has passed the examination in Portugal for a delegate to the Attorney to the Crown.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

No sports will be held on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, but tent pegs and hurdles will be available on the ground for gentlemen wishing to practice; the gallows for tilting at the ring will also be out.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, do not be disheartened, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates Brain Powers, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Is a special food for the fatigued and over-worked with brain or body. Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, of MADON, SONS & Co.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

THE INSOLVENCY OF HORMARJEE ARDASIR H. WADIA.

HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE VS. THE AGRA AND OTHER BANKS.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in an appeal made by the appellant and insolvent, Hormarjee Ardasir Wadia, against an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, as Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, on the 5th December, 1894, whereby he ordered that judgment should be entered up against the insolvent and appellant in the High Court in the name of the Official Assignee for the amount of the debts stated in the insolvent's schedule. This order was made on the application of Mr. Macpherson, counsel on behalf of the Official Assignee, and the insolvent's creditors, namely the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the National Bank of India, the Agra Bank, and the Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris, who applied, under section 86 of the Indian Insolvent Debtors' Act, that judgment be entered up against the insolvent in the name of the Official Assignee. Accordingly Mr. Justice Farran made an order for entering up judgment against the insolvent for the sum of Rs. 47,82,884-15-10, the amount of the debts stated in the reamended schedule. It was from this order that the insolvent appealed. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent; and the Hon'ble. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the Banks.

It appears from an affidavit made by the Official Assignee that the appellant was adjudicated an insolvent on the 1st May, 1891, and by an order of 22nd October, 1892, the court held that he had fraudulently concealed a portion of his property and had contracted debts without any reasonable or probable expectations of repaying them, and the court sentenced him to three months' detention in the Common Jail, on its criminal side. The court further ordered that he should be entitled to his benefit so soon as he should have been in custody for a further period of twelve months at the suit of the opposing creditors or one of them. At the instance of some of the creditors, insolvent remained in jail for about eight out of the twelve months, but was released on the 29th July, 1893, upon a medical report that further incarceration in jail would jeopardise his life. The debts and liabilities proved against the insolvent amounted to Rs. 46,66,205, against which his total assets realised Rs. 11,92,666, out of which dividends amounting to 23 per cent. had been declared. The insolvent appealed from Mr. Justice Farran's order on the grounds that the learned judge was in error in directing judgment to be entered up; that he exercised his discretion on wrong principles; and that he should have held that appellant had been sufficiently punished by a previous order.

Mr. Justice Starling, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said:—The appellant in this case having applied for his personal discharge was opposed by the respondents, and the Commissioner after hearing all the evidence in the case found that he had concealed a sum of Rs. 17,000 and also had been guilty of reckless trading. For the first offence, the Commissioner sentenced the appellant to three months' imprisonment on the criminal side of the jail, and for the second ordered that he should not get his personal discharge until he had been in jail on the civil side for the term of six months at the suit of each of the two opposing creditors. The appellant served his period of three months, and was in jail for eight months at the suit of his creditors, when he was released on medical certificate. On the 6th December, 1893, he obtained a rule "nisi" for his discharge in the nature of a certificate which was returnable in twelve months. That rule came on for hearing on the 5th December, 1894, when Mr. Macpherson on behalf of the opposing creditors, argued that the proper notices to creditors in England had not been given, but the Commissioner overruled that contention and the appellant obtained his discharge in the nature of a certificate. At the same time on the motion of Mr. Macpherson, the court made an order that judgment should be entered up against the insolvent under section 86 of the Insolvent Act, for the full amount of the schedule debts due. The point argued in appeal was whether the Commissioner had properly exercised his discretion in passing the above order. The Acting Advocate-General contended that judgment ought to be entered up almost as a matter of course and relied upon the course of procedure under the old Insolvent Acts in England. Under the 7 Geo. 4, c. 57, a person must have been in prison in execution of some process for the payment of money. He could then petition the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, executing at the same time an assignment to the provisional assignee of all the property he was then possessed of. Then came the hearing after which the petitioner had to execute a warrant of attorney authorizing judgment to be entered against him, and on that he could be adjudicated an insolvent and be released from jail, freed from all liability in his person for his debts, but his property was never discharged from liability. It is true that section 57 of the Act just referred to is almost identical with section 86 of the Indian Insolvency Act, but it must be borne in mind that in England while a trader could get a final discharge from his debts, a non-trader who had become involved in debt could never get one, and the Indian Insolvent Act provides that both traders and non-traders may get a discharge in the nature of a certificate. We are of opinion, therefore, that the provisions of and the practice under the English Insolvency Act which only culminated in a discharge from prison are no certain guide to the court in this matter. In the English Bankruptcy Acts there was no provision for entering up judgment until that of 1883 was passed in which it appeared as section 28, sub-section 6. In making the order in the present case, the learned Commissioner did so on the ground that the insolvency was brought about by reckless trading. That question had been gone into on the previous hearing, and the insolvent's personal discharge had been deferred for twelve months on account of it. On his application for his final discharge the opposing creditors could have again opposed him on the same ground, and the court could have suspended his getting the advantage of a further indulgence if it had thought that he was not entitled to get a full discharge at once. Entering up judgment is, however, quite a different matter. Its effect is to send a man into the world with a certificate that he is entirely free from all the liabilities he had incurred up to the date of the petition, whether actually included in the schedule or not provided they could have been proved, but at the same time there is a judgment entered up against him which is probably unknown to the world, by which all that he makes from time to time over and above what is necessary for the maintenance of himself and family and the carrying on of his business is liable to be swept away, possibly to his utter ruin. Suppose a man who after starting afresh, has been very successful and has put by some 2,000 rupees. The court possibly might order that to be handed over to the Official Assignee on his application for execution of the judgment already entered up. A year or two afterwards bad times come, prices go down, and the man is in straits. If he had the Rs. 20,000 by him he might weather the storm, but not having it, he has to succumb. The question as to the circumstances under which judgment should be entered up against a bankrupt or insolvent have been discussed in England under the Act of 1883, and a general rule of practice has been established there which should, we think, be followed by the court here. In the case of Re Bullen, 5 Morell B. R. 243, Lindlay L. J. at p. 247 says. "There is no evidence at all that the man will ever have any after-acquired property, and under those circumstances I think "prima facie" one ought not to tie up a man by such adjustment as that under section 28, sub-section 6. It would give rise to great difficulties and possibly litigation." This case was cited to the court is Re Shackelton, 61 L. T. N. S. 648, and Cave, J., in delivering judgment, said: "Unless it finds a man in possession of income, derived by his earnings or otherwise, which is more than sufficient to keep his family in the enjoyment of the ordinary necessaries of life, according to their station or unless he is likely to succeed to considerable property, it is not a wise thing to grant the order subject to conditons as to after-acquired property. The court must see that they do not by prescribing conditions of that kind, do away with a great motive in men to exert themselves in their business. If you impose a burden that prevents a man from looking forward to better his position he will not make an effort to do so." Again in Re Goud, 63 L. T. N. S. 292, Cave, J., says, after referring to the case of Re Bullen: "Now I have in cases before me acted upon that principle, and I expressed in a recent case of Re Jones (62 L. T. N. S. 370) which went up to the Court of Appeal and was there affirmed, and I think we must sitting here take it as now being established that "prima facie" you ought not to make an order of this kind upon a debtor unless you shew that he has got some expectation of coming into property in the future which, but for an order of this kind you would be able to enjoy without paying his debt." In the present case there was no suggestion that the appellant was likely to come into any property in the future. On the contrary the Official Assignee in his affidavit of the 18th December, 1883, said that there is no probability of anything morebeing realised, and the whole argument in the Insolvent Court proceeded upon his infractions of insolvency law before he had filed his petition, consequently we are of opinion that the order to enter up judgment ought not to have been made and must now be discharged except as to costs, but, as the case was argued in the Insolvent Court on different grounds from what it has been here, each party will bear their own costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDROODIN TYEBJEE.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND BAI MOTLIBAI.

COOVERJEE HIRJEE AND OTHERS VS. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal by the Municipal Corporation, the defendants, from a decree given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling on the 4th October 1894 in favour of the plaintiffs and respondents; and in another appeal by Bai Motlibai, the wealthy Parsee lady, from a decision of the same learned judge in favour of the same plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the appellants and defendants; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents.

The plaintiffs' claim in the first suit was for Rs. 14,019-12-5 and Rs. 3,462-7-9, being the amounts of brokerage payable by the defendants to the plaintiffs for land purchased for the municipality. Mr. Justice Starling gave a decree for the plaintiffs in the first suit for Rs. 18,412-4-2, and cost, and interest; and for the plaintiffs in the second suit against Bai Motlibai for Rs. 14,949-12-5, with costs and interest; the rate of commission allowed being 2 per cent. It was contended on behalf of the appellants that the Judge ought to have held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any brokerage unless the agreement for the purchase of land by the municipality from Bai Motlibai and Muncherjee Framjee Cama were actually brought about and effected by the plaintiffs, which was not the case; that the judge omitted to give proper weight to the fact that the plaintiffs did not introduce the defendants to Bai Motlibai and Muncherjee Framjee Cama; that he omitted to give proper weight to the fact that the Municipal officers were in direct communication with the parties concerned; that he ought to have held that the plaintiffs were not authorised to negotiate with Bai Motlibai for a lease of her land to the Corporation; that the plaintiffs failed to induce Bai Motlibai to come to any terms with the appellants; that the diary of Hirji Hunsraj was largely fabricated for the purposes of the suit, and should not have been be[...]eved; that, in the case of purchases, where the pa[...]chase money exceeded the sum of Rs. 25,000, the p[...]aintiffs were in no event entitled to brokerage at a [...]her rate than one per cent. calculated on the [...] of the purchase money, &c.

The Chief Justice, in delivering [...] the Appeal Court, varied the decree [...] judgment of court against the Municipality by [...] the lower amount to one-half, and ordered each pa[rty] [...] their own costs of the appeal. In Bai [...]ducing the case, their lordships dismissed the suit, but [...] to bear grant her her costs either of the suit or of the [...] Motlibai's remarking that it was her denial of Hirjee H[...] interviews, and the resulting charge of fabrication [...] of the books that had lengthened the hearing. Their lordships said that the untruthful line of defence on the part of Bai Motlibai was their reason for refusing her the costs.

LOCAL BOARDS IN BOMBAY.

A REVIEW of the Annual Report on the Administration of the Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94 was published as a Government resolution yesterday:—

These reports were originally submitted in manuscript with commendable punctuality, but there has been considerable delay in the issue of the printed volume. This appears to have been due partly to delay in correcting proofs of the numerous detailed tabular statements and partly to difficulty experienced by the Commissioner in Sind in ascertaining exactly what alterations in his report were rendered necessary by corrections of his statistics which the Accountant General had made simply by means of plus and minus entries. Government trust that in future such delay will be avoided.

In the year ending on the 31st March 1894 the Local Boards in this Presidency consisted, as in the previous year, of 23 District and 201 Taluka Boards. As the result of the triennial elections, which fell due during the year, the Boards in the districts of Broach and Karachi were reconstituted. At those elections only 20 per cent. of the voters on the register availed themselves of their franchise in the former district and 31 per cent. in the latter. The Commissioners have commented on the number of meetings held by the various Boards during the year and on the attendance thereat, and the attention of Presidents should be called to their remarks.

Provincial Rates, which form the revenue from taxation and form the most important item of receipt, are represented by the "One-anna Cess" which varies with the Land Revenue. Increases are reported from numerous districts and are attributed chiefly to revision survey settlements, to increase of cultivation, or to the recovery of arrears.

The revenue under the head "Police," consisting of Cattle Pound receipts, is important in the Central Division alone, where the collections amounted to no less than Rs. 1,14,156, as compared with Rs. 28,026 and Rs. 26,084 respectively in the Northern and Southern Divisions. The Commissioner, C. D., should be asked if he can explain the comparatively large demand for pounds in his division which is indicated by these figures.

The "Education" receipts in Sind are extremely low and are less than half the collections of the previous year, which included certain special grants. The comparatively large revenue under this head in the Southern Division is partly accounted for by the inclusion of the sale-proceeds of furniture made at the Ratnagiri School of Industry; but, apart from this, the fees levied at primary schools are appreciably in excess of those collected in the other Divisions of the Presidency proper.

The general increase under the head "Medical" is accounted for by the transfer, during the year under report, of Dispensary Fund balances from "Excluded" to "Incorporated" Local Funds.

The fluctuations in receipts under the head "Civil Works" are in toll collections and contributions from Municipalities and private persons. The figures for Sind include a large item which belonged to the previous year.

The increase in "Contributions," which are mainly received from Government, is explained by the larger grants made by Government in the year under review. The grants thus made from Provincial Revenues included grants for the important purposes of village water-supply and sanitation in the three divisions of the Presidency proper. These grants, Northern Division Rs. 52,500, Central Division Rs. 40,457, Southern Division Rs. 49,333, were subject to conditions as regards the expenditure of proportional amounts from Local Revenues and private contributions raised for the purpose.

The incidence of "Taxation" and the average income of the local Boards per head of population are given below. The high incidence reported from the Northern Division is due to the high incidence in the Broach District, viz., 8 annas 9 pies for taxation and 11 annas 2 pies for income.

	Head of population. Rs. a. p.	Average Income per head. Rs. a. p.
Northern Division	0 3 2	0 5 4
Central do.	0 2 1	0 3 10
Southern do.	0 2 1	0 3 9
Sind	0 3 2	0 5 4

The expenditure incurred by Local Boards in the year 1893-94 a very marked and (in view of the state of the balances) an apparently unnecessary decrease in the expenditure incurred on Civil Works in the ...outhern Division and Sind is observed. But in the respects the variations between the figures for the ... years under comparison are less striking ... sions ... variations between the different divi... the ...regards the apportionment of funds to the ... cent. ...us expenditure heads. More than 72 per ... "Sci... the total expenditure under the head ... in ... and "Minor" was incurred in Sind, ... "Mi... Province also 54 per cent. of the total ... the ...elaneous" expenditure was incurred; and ... than ...diture on "Medical," though less indeed ... funds as previous year, was, in proportion to the ... the Pr...able, much larger than in the divisions of the Bo... proper. On the other hand, while ... apportio... of the ... head "Civil Works" ... Sind was only 43. In the Southe... percentage for Civil Works was ... sion is noticeable also for its very ... expenditure on Education.

The greater portion of the year ... as usual incurred on Civil Works ...

It seems extraordinary that so small an ... ture on Establishment, Contingencies, Tools and plant should have been found possible in Sind, in the case of works undertaken by Civil agency; and the Commissioner should be asked to verify the figures and report whether there is a very extensive practice of getting works executed by contract, and, if not, whether Establishment and Contingent charges have been included in the cost of the works themselves.

A noticeably large percentage of the expenditure on the original cost of communications was entrusted to Civil agency in Sind, where the advantages of employing the services of Public Works Department officers do not appear to have been fully recognized, though the works under construction comprised 43 bridges and 21 miles of road in Karachi, 13 bridges in Hyderabad and 11 bridges and a veterinary dispensary in Shikarpur. In the Northern Division a large sum was as usual available for expenditure on communications, especially in Surat, where Rs. 61,489 were expended. The Commissioner, N. D., should be asked to furnish fuller information in future as to the nature of the works constructed. In the Central Division the expenditure under this head was chiefly incurred in Khandesh (Rs. 62,304) where much progress was made in constructing 27 roads. The Commissioner, S. D., has not given any details regarding the original cost of communications in his Division, but it is observed that Civil agency has been to a great extent dispensed with, and that of Rs. 76,898 spent by the Public Works Department, Rs. 33,573 and 20,455 were used in the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts, respectively.

The expenditure on water-supply, to which Government attach much importance and for which they have for the past few years given grants-in aid from Provincial Revenues, is given in thousands of rupees, for all the districts in the Presidency, in the appended table, which shows that attention was paid to the matter in the Northern Division and in some districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, while comparatively small progress was found possible in Sind. The actual progress made in the year under review in the whole Presidency, including Sind, is represented by the construction of 74 new tanks, 811 new wells, and the repair or improvement of 1,297 existing sources of water-supply.

Expenditure on Water-supply. (In thousands of rupees.)

Northern Division.		Central Division.	
Ahmedabad	20	Nagar	22
Kaira	49	Khandesh	29
Panch Mahals	16	Nasik	15
Broach	45	Poona	12
Surat	27	Satara	22
Thana	21	Sholapur	15
Total	178	Total	115
Southern Division.		**Sind.**	
Belgaum	12	Karachi	7
Bijapur	23	Hyderabad	5
Dharwar	28	Shikarpur	12
Kanara	4	Thar and Parkar	½
Kolaba	14	Upper Sind Frontier	4
Ratnagiri	8		
Total	89	Total	28½

An important portion of the expenditure on Education, viz., that incurred in building and repairing school-houses, is debited to the account head "Civil Works—Civil Buildings." Almost the whole of the expenditure (Rs. 14,84,236) given under the head "Education" in paragraph 6 above is devoted to the maintenance of rural primary schools, for which the Local Boards are responsible. As an assistance in maintaining these schools the Boards received grants from Provincial Revenues as shown below, in addition to grants for special instruction and building grants. Northern Division Rs. 1,20,384, Central Division Rs. 1,54,697, Southern Division Rs. 1,50,209, and Sind Rs. 68,122, Total Rs. 4,93,412.

The general increase in the opening and closing balances cannot be regarded as satisfactory, for the balances are already much too large in the majority of districts, and though a justification for considerable balances is recognized in the fact that the collection of Provincial rates is made towards the end of the Local Fund year, whereas large expenditure has to be incurred in the early portion of the year, yet there can rarely, if ever, be good cause for the accumulation of a balance approximating to the annual revenue, as was the case in the year under report in the districts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Kandeish, Dharwar and Karachi. Measures have, however, been taken with a view to the gradual reduction of balances.

The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the remarks made by the Commissioner, S. D., in his report regarding the desirability of making liberal assignments to the Taluka Boards. These can be made with great advantage for the construction and repair of wells and other small waterworks, and the Commissioner's remarks are specially pertinent in connection with the reduction in the already too small expenditure on water-supply in his Division.

Though in some respects there is scope for improvement in Local Board administration, the extent of the material improvement, which is being steadily effected, year after year, in rural tracts, by the expenditure, under the control of 224 Local Boards, of an income of nearly half a kror of rupees, must be recognized and regarded with satisfaction. With a view, however, to depicting somewhat more clearly the actual progress made in each year, the Governor in Council would be glad if the Commissioners would in future insert in their reports brief chapters reviewing for their respective Divisions the progress made in material improvements, and describing the more important works undertaken. These will not only be valuable as a permanent record regarding a highly important branch of the Civil administration, but will also give additional colour and interest to these annual reports, which, though, as usual, valuable and critical, are at present in some respects too exclusively devoted to an explanation of figures, and have the character of somewhat expanded financial statements.

A CLAIM AGAINST.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Georgiana Little, a girl, aged fourteen, claimed a monthly allowance from her father George Little, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It appeared from the information of the girl filed on the 3rd instant, that an order for her maintenance had been made on ... November, 1882, by Mr. Webb, the then ... Magistrate, at Rs 15 ..., without her knowledge, ... on the 9th ... that date Little had not paid anything towards her maintenance. Mr. DeSouza appeared for Georgiana, and Mr Hemming defended George Little. The evidence of Mrs. Phillips, the mother of the girl and the girl having been recorded, Mr. Hemming contended that his client had never refused to maintain the girl, that he had not been asked to do so since the date of the cancellation of the order, and his client and his wife were willing to provide the girl with food, lodging, and clothing in Bombay, provided she remained under their control. Mr. DeSouza, on the other hand, submitted that the wording of the section of the Act, under which the summons had been issued did not allow of a conditional maintenance, and there was no alternative left for a magistrate but to pass an order for maintenance as applied for. Little was a man of means according to the wording of the section. As to the arguments submitted by Mr. Hemming that his client was ready to maintain the girl, Mr. DeSouza said that the law never contemplated any such contingency. His Worship in disposing of the matter, observed that respondent now stated that he was willing to provide suitable food, board and lodging and clothing for the applicant in Bombay. In the case of a wife seeking maintenance such an offer would have been a good answer to the application, but there was no similar provision for the illegitimate daughter. Mr. Hemming had said that there was no refusal or neglect on the part of his client, but the evidence showed that while there was no refusal there was absolute neglect of the maintenance of the child. She was not able to maintain herself, and the respondent had sufficient means to maintain her, and that liability could not be evaded by him in contravention of the express wording of the section. The cost of applicant's maintenance being stated to be Rs. 30, the court thought it would be reasonable to order the respondent to pay two-thirds of this sum, namely, Rs. 20 per month, for the maintenance of the applicant. The order was accordingly passed.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	25·612	SE	4	91·5	81·0	83	...	13·98	−9·03
Agra	29·654	SE	2	92·0	79·2	83	...	20·23	−2·65
Cawnpore	29·689	ESE	2	83·3	78·6	87	...	23·76	...
Allahabad	29·639	E	6	95·1	80·9	87	...	22·89	−8·00
Jhansi	29·672	Calm	1	91·1	78·7	91	0·12	27·73	−3·96
Jacobabad	29·638	SE	3	105·4	74·1	66	...	2·03	−0·67
Karachi	29·702	SSW	12	88·5	76·3	87	...	4·09	−1·58
Jeypore	29·668	NNW	4	98·6	76·9	64	...	21·19	−2·32
Ajmere	29·692	W	8	91·4	74·1	69	...	23·11	+4·93
Deesa	29·725	WNW	8	96·8	71·5	64	...	13·76	−8·70
Ahmedabad	29·731	NW	3	91·2	76·6	70	...	28·62	...
Bhuj	29·733	WNW	13	93·0	73·1	78	...	11·87	−0·45
Rajkot	29·753	WNW	10	94·9	72·8	69	...	16·79	−7·37
Veraval	29·756	WNW	8	84·0	75·3	78	..	14·41	...
Neemuch	29·685	WNW	7	91·7	74·2	66	...	22·29	−3·05
Indore	29·683	N	4	86·3	73·1	86	...	20·15	−4·81
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·613	ESE	3	90·4	76·6	77	...	49·75	+1·20
Hoshangabad	29·661	NNE	2	88·3	74·7	91	0·80	36·85	−6·53
Khandwa	29·681	WNW	11	90·7	75·1	93	0·10	18·06	−5·81
Italpur	29·626	E	11	89·8	75·6	77	...	40·38	
Nagpur	29·577	NE	3	91·2	78·5	75	0·30		
Amraoti	29·615	NNW	7						
Akola	29·612	NW							
Surat	29·734	NW							
Malegaon	29·667								
Bombay	29·760								
Poona	29·743								
Ahmednagar									
Aurangabad									
Sholap...									
Ratna...									
Belga...									
Goa									
Karw...									
Mang...									
Cali...									

Bombay ... (51·99); St ...

SUMMA...

There has been a rapid fall of p... and at Malegaon, Secunderabad and ... brisk fall at Cuddapah, Karwar, Goa, B... Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Surat, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Indore, Veraval, Ahmedabad and Ajmere, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest at or in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 22° and are very variable in other places. The force has been moderate to light in several places. Belgaum, Secunderabad and Malegaon report a gale and Masulipatam a severe gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Malegaon, 26 at Secunderabad, 18 at Neemuch, 16 at Bhuj, and 14 at Nagpur, Bangalore and Bellary. The maximum temperature is moderately in excess of the average at Belgaum, Negapatam, Malegaon, Surat, Raipur, Indore, Bhuj, Ajmere, Jacobabad and Delhi, considerably in excess at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola and Sholapur, and largely at Jeypore, Deesa, Rajkot and Neemuch. The minimum temperature is 5° in excess of the average at Nagpur and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Bangalore Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bellary, Khandwa, Delhi, Allahabad, and Jhansi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (4·30"), over an inch at Secunderabad (1·50") and Sholapur (1·45"), and light to moderate showers at Hoshangabad, Jhansi, Nagpur and Karwar. The storm centre, which was yesterday somewhere very near to the east-north eastwads of Masulipatam, has moved westwards, and its centre now lies in the neighbourhood of secunderabad, where the abnormal deficiency is very large, and amounts to about one-fourth of an inch. Strong squally winds with gales and heavy rain are blowing at and in the neighbourhood of the depression area, and as the storm is moving westwards the weather over the country lying between latitudes 21° and 12° is very unsettled. On and off the West Coast between Veraval and the Mangalore the weather depends on the further progress of the storm, and is inclined to become squally and unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

Friday's observations.—The cyclonic storm has advanced inland, and the centre is just to the north of Khammamet. The barometer has consequently fallen rapidly over the central parts of the Peninsula, and recovered rapidly at Madras coast stations. Winds are south-easterly up the Gangetic Plain, and very variable at Burma, but elsewhere the directions are largely influenced by a storm, and generally a cyclonic severe gale is reported in the Madras coast, and fresh winds generally throughout the Peninsula. The temperature has risen in Burma and the Punjab, and changed irregularly elsewhere. The highest maxima reported is 108 degrees at Dehra Ismael Khan and 107½ degrees at Sirsa and Montgomery. Steady rain has fallen in the Madras coast districts, and showers in Burma, Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces and the west of the Peninsula; elsewhere there is no rain. Masulipatam and Khammamet report over four inches; Rajahmundry and Dinajpur about three inches; Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Sholapur, Mainpuri and Jalpaiguri over one inch of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	60	19	51	90	52	37	52	14
Friday, Sept. 6th	0	00	0	08	0	08	0	05
Total	60	19	51	98	52	45	52	19
Total fall to Sept. 6th 1894	73	76	61	26	61	89	63	21
Total fall to Sept. 6th 1893	75	18	64	59	69	64	59	61

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVAT...

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, CO...

Bombay, 5th September 189...
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., ... and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...
Temperature of the Air ...
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...
Dew Point ...
Relative humidity of Air ...
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky ...
Maximum temperature of air (read ...
Minimum do. do. (read at ...
General Directions of wind ...
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ...
Fall of Rain ...
Total fall during month ...
year ...
Additional fall of rain up to ...

ROWLANDS KALY... ing, soothing, hea... milk for the skin, ... tan, sunburn, ... cures prickly h... delicate, and ... xion. It is ... ingredients ... lands' Kaly... imitations ...

WINDSORIANA.

Among the "Windsor Magazine's" sketches of London life, past and present, the article "Curiosities of Chancery," in the August number, deserves particular notice. The first "Curiosity," so called because he was the first to attract the attention of the writer, then a small boy, was none other than

THACKERAY.

He stood leaning in a lounging attitude against a high office desk ... the time he was very handsome ... open frock coat, large double-breasted waistcoat, very big black satin scarf. He was a very finely built man, with a very curious yet all amiable look in his eyes, his hair was white, his nose was broken. Yet for the matter of all this, he well might have been taken for a premier duke.

We may also say that, judging from the capital portrait of him which accompanies the description, Thackeray might have been taken for a jolly, jovial showman of the Barnum type. There is the same suggestion of the Showman in the braided velvet waistcoat, broad-cuffed frock coat, big watch chain, light trousers, and shiny hat, of Charles Dickens, whose portrait occupies the opposite corner of the page. Charles Dickens is introduced in company with the poor little mad woman of Bleak House whose real name was

MISS FLIGHT.

As to Miss Flight in propria persona, she had a most curious bird-like face, her nose sticking out sharply, her eyes twinkling with insanity, her walk broken by a half limp—although for my part I cannot call to mind anything about her being lame or physically malformed. On entering one of the public law offices her usual procedure was to look around the room, and then, pointing with her stick at some highly respectable solicitor, to call out (she had a strangely discordant voice), "You villain, you've robbed me up and down Chancery-lane." To the credit of the profession it must be owned that her troublesome remarks and interruptions to important business were always treated with the greatest leniency. Being called a "black hearted robber," or, as I heard her myself say, a "white hound," seemed to have no effect whatever in stopping the very frequent flow in her direction of the charitable half-crown. But it was not only in the courts and offices that Miss Flight indulged in these mild vagaries. Sometimes she alarmed her temporary enemies in the open street. One day walking down Chancery-lane with a well-known author of works on legal practice, we stopped opposite to Stevens and Norton's (the law publishers) window, in which was hung a large placard announcing the publication of one of my friend's works. Suddenly there was a tap on the legal literary gentleman's arm—it was Miss Flight, who pointed to his own name printed in large red letters. This time, in a voice of chilling coldblooded mystery, she murmured "The thief he's robbed me all up and down Chancery-lane?" I shall never forget the sorrowful kindly glance of my friend as he handed the poor creature a new florin, as if she had paid him the greatest compliment under the Law Quarter sun.

THE LAW COURT MANIA.

The writer then utters a disagreeable (if well meant and not altogether unnecessary) warning against getting into the habit of haunting the Law Courts. If we go there too often we shall end by "losing all reliable mental equipoise," and we may become "hopelessly imbecile." The race of Miss Flight and the Shropshire man is by no means extinct.

Some thirty years ago a handsome military-looking man and his sister began by unconscious degrees to drift towards the den of the Chancery dragon. At first both were only what might be termed mildly eccentric in their conduct. Then after a time the man grew to be careless in his dress, his manner became more oddly excitable, his eyes grew wilder, and the nervous movements came on that one sometimes sees in the habitual drunkard. Clad in a smock-frock, and provided with a spoon and tin mug, he might well have been taken for an old-time village idiot. Both he and his sister, after apparently sinking down to the direst poverty, disappeared only a few years back from the courts and offices, which, by their senseless attendance, had ultimately brought ruin to them.

Among other oddities mentioned by the writer is Williams, the Welsh Druid, who used to haunt the Court, dressed in "a long wolfskin hanging down his back, the head forming his cap"; also a son ... bet's, who like the Queen's Bene... that he had to be turned out ... Gaol Act. The case of

TH...

settled some te... of Chancery ... served as ... Kin...

... left in ... of their ... terrible con... constitutions most

He says that the evil effects of the tannin in tea are readily seen by its ravages on the throats and stomachs of tea-tasters. Dyspepsia or impairment of digestion is often caused and increased by tea drinking. In flatulent dyspepsia few substances are more to be avoided than tea. It is harmful in two ways: the tea itself in this complaints is found to promote and increase wind or flatulence, and women—who are the chief sufferers from this most distressing and unpleasant variety of indigestion—being great tea drinkers, imbibe large quantities of weak tea, and the excess of liquid keeps up the flatulence and attendant distension of the stomach.

And again:

Neither should it be taken by those having a feeble circulation and some varieties of heart affections. The impairment of digestion is chiefly due to scanty secretion of the gastric juice of the stomach, and is characterised by a slowness of digestion and long retention of food in the stomach, which produces a prolonged distress after eating, and especially a weight and uneasiness at the pit of the stomach. The dyspepsia of slow digestion is often maintained by the pernicious habit of tea-drinking, and more so when in excess.

DOES LOVE WEAR THIN AFTER MARRIAGE?

THE Vicar of Wakefield tells us that he chose his wife as he chose her wedding gown—for qualities that would wear. How many of us set up house keeping with a stock-in-trade of love which is warranted not to rub threadbare, and showwhite about the seams before very many months are over?

Does love really last after marriage, as we fondly hoped it would, or does it wear thin after the honey-moon has waned? Of course, those who are about to marry, as well as those who have just entered the holy estate of matrimony, will indignantly deny that love can ever be less, or loose its first fervent raptures, just because its novelty is off. But if the inquirer will only cast his eye round the circle of his immediate friends and acquaintances, much more among the general public, he will see so many marrages in which the love has worn very thin indeed that he will be tempted to wonder whether it is not an inevitable state of affairs.

But love that dose not last has never been the genuine article at all. It is a common error to dignify with its name every passing fancy—every little admiration or flattered vanity.

Cynical people get into a way of thinki... love is as fleeting as a shadow, and ... idea of its having a single quality ... It only proves that they have n... nature. People who really ... alone, who base their ... mutual respect, and a... devotion which mak... sake pure joy, the... with them will ... ring is losing ...

In reality ... first roma... certaint... about ... sessi... it o... go...

THE OLD-AGE HOMES IN AUSTRIA.

In the Spitalgasse in Vienna, about a mile perhaps from the Ring, stands a great yellow building, says a writer in the "Nineteenth Century." The house is built round a great courtyard, and abuts on the side remote from the street on one of the most beautiful gardens in all Vienna. It is a real old-fashioned garden, with sweet-smelling herbs and shrubs, and great trees that look as if they had been standing there for centuries. This house is evidently a popular resort: even in a morning many a visitor makes his way thither, and on fine afternoons the garden is often quite crowded. Young men and women stroll in when their day's work is done; and husbands and wives, with their children. Sometimes a bridal party or a christening may be seen there, in all their finery, just as they have left the church; sometimes, too, sad little groups in deep mourning. The place is a sort of general rendezvous, in fact, where the old and the young meet together to talk things over. Not that it stands open to all the words; it is only the friends and relatives of those who live there who are admitted. Still, whether or not they ever cross its threshold, the poor of Vienna all look upon this building as their own special property, and take quite a personal pride in its trim well-kept air. The veriest Ishmael among them, even when things are at the worst with him, never thinks of grudging its inmates their comfort. For it is an Old-Age Home, one of the six great refuges which Vienna provides for her worn-out workers. These Old-Age Homes are an institution peculiar to Austria one that dates back to very early days. The first of them, the Langhaus, as it was called, was built in the thirteenth century by the citizens of Vienna. Here old men and women who had no means wherewith to support themselves were lodged and provided with lights and fuel. They were dependent for their food on chance charity; but they do not seem on that account to have fared the worse, for we are told expressly that "every day, without exception, they had wine with their dinner, and beer in an evening." The Court when in residence used to send them dainties of all kinds; and the great nobles would give them a buck, or a few sheep, from time to time. It was the custom, too, on high holidays—this is very characteristic of Vienna—for the rich citizens and their wives to pay visits to the poor old folk and make them presents.

The Langhaus was destroyed by the Turks in 1529; but before long another home was built in the St. Marx district, and in this between five and six hundred old people were not only housed, but boarded. During the seventeenth century several institutions of a similar kind were founded. As time passed, the Old-Age Homes lost, unfortunately, much of their distinctive character, and were often used as hospitals, and even as orphan asylums. The Emperor Josef the Second, however, speedily put an end to this state of things; for, if there was one work of social reform he had more at heart than another, it was that of bettering the condition of the aged poor. He was one of the first formally to enunciate the doctrine that a man who has worked in the days of his strength has the right to be supported by his fellows when old age comes upon him. By the Poor Law which he drew up for his subjects, it is enacted that any person who is destitute may, at the age of sixty, claim from his commune either free board and lodging, or a pension equal in amount to one third of his previous average annual earnings. And this was to be granted to him not as a favour, or as charity, but as a right. The Vienna Poor Law regulations of to-day, in so far as they relate to the treatment of the aged, are founded on this statute. All persons who have a right of settlement in Vienna—i.e. about thirty-six per cent. of the inhabitants—may, on or after their sixtieth birthday, claim either a pension, or admission to an Old-Age Home, always providing they cannot support themselves, and have no relatives who are bound legally to support them. As, however, there is room in these institutions for only some 4,800 persons, and there are usually more than four times that number who wish to live there—the pensions are now miserably small—the Poor Law authorities are vested with a certain discretionary power in deciding who shall, and who shall not be admitted. And so far as possible ... given to persons of good charact... destitution is the result of ... their heedlessness or ext...

COMBAT...

... doe... stand... way off, ... lost members ... the starfish loses all five of its rays its doom is sealed. It will die almost immediately. The oyster had no sooner clipped off one of its foe's legs than it set its trap again and waited for a renewal of the attack. This was not long in coming. The starfish dropped itself slowly, with so much confidence that I could almost see it, and was soon astride the oyster again. Again the trap flew shut, and the starfish ... but three of its five rays left. But it was plucky, and, with confidence unimpaired, returned for the third round with the prompt and watchful oyster. The round was a repetition of the other two, and the starfish was bereft of another leg. The persistent enemy of the oyster had apparently set its mind on having that particular one, and without a moment's hesitation turned its crippled body to the fourth assault. The oyster was now mad all the way through, and shifted its position, turning its open shell upward as the starfish dropped toward it. This was the last round of fight, for the oyster caught both remaining rays of the starfish in the trap and snipped them off at one bite. The rayless starfish turned over and sank to the bottom dead.

WHY WE DO NOT TAKE SCALPS.

IF war is unhappily still prevalent, it is at least not war in which every clan is fighting with its neighbours and where conquest means slavery or extirpation. Millions of men are at peace within the limits of a modern State, and can go about their business without cutting each other's throats. When they fight with other nations they do not enslave nor massacre their prisoners. Taking the purely selfish ground, a Hobbes can prove conclusively that everybody has benefited by the social compact which substituted peace and order for the original state of war. Is this, then, a reversal of the old state of things—a combating of a "cosmic process"? I should rather say that it is a development of the tacit alliances, and a modification of that of the direct or internecine conflict. Both were equally implied in the older conditions, and both still exist. Some races form alliances, while others are crowded out of existence. Of course I cease to do some things which I should have done before. I don't attack the first man I meet in the street and take his scalp. The reason is that I don't expect that he will take mine, for if I did I fear that, even as a civilised being, I should try to anticipate his intentions. This merely means that we have both come to see that we have a common interest in keeping the peace. And this, again, merely means that the alliance ... always an absolutely necessary condition ... vival of the species has now been exten... a wider area. The species co...

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CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

...ORNBY ROW,

...General Post Office.

...QUAL"

...ho has tried.

...LIVER

...digestion ...itability ...diness ...tion ...by ...ld

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Mahadi, Col Strong, Mr E Fitzroy, Mr H M Hajee and two others, Mr Cumroodin and wife and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (4th September), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W H Lucas, Lieut A McConaghie, Mr P R Cadell, Mrs Abraham, Mr Payatonde, Miss Jackson, Mr L Takechund, and 199 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Naderi	850	MacAlister	Red Seaports		B & P S N Co
D	Sirdhana	2055	Rait	Karachi		M M & Co
E	LaSeyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	9-9	M Maritimes
F	Fernfield	2025	Coatson	Hull	12-9	J Mackintosh
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			H M's Government
H	& J Tennaserim					H M's Government
K	Venus	134	Lowis	Not fixed		V Ebrahim
L	Mahanadi	1192	Adam			Shepherd & Co
M	Bahduri	1589	Keyser			Shepherd & Co
M	Taif	895	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
N	Lindisfarne	3030	Andrew			Ruttonji Bomonji & Co
P	Thibet	1665	Garet	Mauritius	4-9	H C Cassum
Q	Ras Rowa	1830	Deason	Karachi		W & A Graham
	Alongside of Magdala—Torpedo Boat No 14					H M's Govt.

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Sabermati	523	Ahmed	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	872		Not fixed	Do.
Kaveri	543		Not fixed	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsular	3017	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Dodero	China	9-9	C Barboro
6	Brindisi	2129	Peters	China		P & O S N Co
7	Kaiser-I-Hind		Seymour	China	19-9	P & O S N Co
8	Vindobona	2639	Mersa	Trieste	9-9	A H Lloyds
10	Africa	1619	Segelker	Karachi		Glade & Co
12	Kirby Hall	1688	Brown	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
12	Ikbal	3503	Dealrgy	Antwerp		E Bates & Co
14	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum
16	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi	M Mackenzie

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Sept 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Ganges (s)	Creery	London.
	Kapurthala (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Britannia, for Marseilles, and Liverpool, &c. " Assyria, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2 Kistna s ... Foster ... Rangoon, Aug 16.
Bombay s ... Robertson ... Rawyah, July 31.
Henzada s ... Kerr ... Bombay, Aug 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2.—Steamers Nowshera, Nairung and Umzinto.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Peninsular (s), 3048, Murray; Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Browne; Ikbal (s), 3503, Delargy; Fernfield (s), 2025, Watson; Africa (s), 1629, Segelker; R Rubattino (s), 3044, Parodi; Vindobona (s), 2303, Bollen; Bisagno (s), 1499, Barabino; Brindisi (s), 2129, Peters; Grosvenor (bq), 517, Brebner; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 2386, Seymour; Jubeda (s), 1571, Tyndall; Venus (schr), 134, Louis; Dean (s), 958, Wilson; La Seyne (s), 1151, Etienne; Ras Rowa (s), 1830, Deason; Clan Macnab (s), 1473, Wakeford; Strathairly (s), 2704, Coulthurst.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS

R I M S Canning, Holland; R I M S Dalhousie, Hooper; R I M S Investigator, Oldham; R I M S Nancoury, Kendall; R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler; H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge; H M S Assaye, Cave.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macnab s—25 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally; 120 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Hispania s—5 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—200 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 4 cases tobacco, Dinshaw Merwan; 24 cases soap, E Russooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—6 cases medicine Phillips and Co; 9 cases ham and bacon, 25 cases medicine, Treacher and Co: 10 cases biscuits, H Mahomedally; 53 cases oilmenstores, B M Panthaky; 60 cases bacon, cheese &c., Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 50 cases claret, Eduljee Bezonjee; 40 bales old newspapers, Byramjee Shapoorjee. ... cases medicine and 4 cases ... Hoosen. ... others. ... musjee Ruttonjee and ... jee; 2 hogs- ... ... Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

...0 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 2,021 cwts myrabollams, Tooppen and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fernfield s—2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 4,060 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Kirby Hall s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—1 bale hemp, R Bapoobhoy and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—6,703 cwts gram, 500 cwts poppyseed, 6,020 cwts linseed, and 4,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

La Seyne s—72 cwts hingda, M Fukeerbhoy; 1 box gold coins (Rs. 35,500), and silver coins (Rs. 1,500), The Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fazilka s—363 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—60 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 800 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 401 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 45 cwts sharkfins, 100 cwts sandalwood, and 390 cwts ooplate, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 cwts onions, Allana Moosa; 35 cases Indian condiments, M M Poonjiajee; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 36 bales twist, P F Talati; 360 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 187 cwts ooplate and 4 cwts genda horns, Yan Shun and Co; 42 cwts peacock feathers and 6 cases glass beads, C M Bhesania and Co.

Brindisi s—5 cwts ivory, HI Lalljee; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 131 cwts fennelseed, and 1½ cwts peacock feather, M Jumnadas; 28 cwts ooplate, K Manceklal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—565 bales twist, David Sasson and Co; 40 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, and 350 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 110 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 76 bales piece-goods, C Bamonjee and Co.

Brindisi s—89 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 38 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Nicolson, Major-Genl, Bo Staff, on leave, from Mhow.
Culling, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deesa.
Allen, Capt, Punjab, I S C, on leave, from C. R. Force.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Byron, Lieut, Punjab, K R Rifles, on leave, from England.
Annesley, Capt, Punjab Brigade, on promotion, to Rawal Pindi.
Nicolson, Major-Genl, Bo, Staff, on leave, to England.
Culling, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th September, 1895.

Leave of absence for 12 months from the 6th instant is granted to Gunner J. A. Hickey.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th September, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Sword drill for all members at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next the 10th instant.

2. There will be shooting at the Colaba ranges on Saturday afternoon, the 14th instant from 4 p.m.

A match between Troops having been arranged, all members are asked to attend.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A General meeting of the members of the Bo. Vol. Rifles Cricket Club will be held at the Head-Quarters on Monday next the 9th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

The Captain particularly requests that all the members will make an effort to be present.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

... the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

... Hearing and Final Disposal.

... stponed Long Cause.

... D—Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and others ... n Heerjee and others—Hiralal and

... New Long Causes,

... ersey Rowjee vs Mooljee Jivraj

... Nensey vs G K Bemricks and ... d Co.

... Canjee vs Foolchand Khoo-

... jee Pestonjee Hongkong- ... rojee Dadabhoy Nanjee-

... uses.

... itha and others vs ... and Co.

... —Mahomedalli bin ... Madoombibi and

... vs Vatchrajee

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

SOME eight lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta were allotted by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 1 7-16d., which is an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, but the same as was obtained for the extra two lakhs of Bills placed on the same day. The Exchange Banks in London put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1¾d. Reuter reports Consols in London unchanged yesterday at 107 7-16 *ex-div*; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 117¾, also *ex-div.* 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent to £60 1/8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 30 9-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent. dearer at 67 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday showed no change in the position of the Bank's Reserve, which as on the previous Wednesday, stood at 60 per cent. of the Liabilities. Private Deposits had further increased by one million. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent.; and the market rate of discount at ⅝ per cent. for short Bills; but for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper it was put up 1/8 per cent. yesterday, to 7/8 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil.* The spot price of Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d. to 4 9-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. in the nearest position, to 3-64d. in the most distant, lower, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. for September deliveries and 4 17-64d. for January-February. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton had declined to 5 3-16d. per lb. The Manchester market was strong.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced ⅛ cent, to 8¼ cents per lb.; but Futures for December were 8 points lower, at 7'98 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000, against 5,400 bales last year, and 5,500 bales the year before.

To-day our local Cotton market has been firm in tone, but without any change in prices, and the amount of business reported has been but moderate. Exporters are credited with 1,000 bales, consisting of 400 Bengal, at Rs. 180; 300 Ujein, at Rs. 189; 200 Khandwa, at Rs. 187; and 100 Westerns, at Rs. 184½; while the Mills have taken 700 bales, made up of 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 180-85; 200 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 203; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 182 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue in the same position, but both markets being steady in tone, with very little export business passing in the former market, and a moderate amount in the latter; but with prices in both on the previous level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,206	bales.
Wheat	2,590	cwts.
Linseed	984	"
Rapeseed	1,287	"
Castorseed	2,423	"
Rice	22,335	"

FREIGHTS remain dull. Tonnage is offering at last rates; but there are very few takers, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1⅞d. for three months' sight Credits. A few of the latter were placed at this rate; but a fair amount of re-sales coming on the market at 1s. 1 15-32d. Telegraphic, rates hardened to 1s. 1 7-16d. for this medium of remittance, ready and forward, at which, however, we have not heard of much enquiry, though at the close rates may be called a shade quieter as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1½	"
Francs, 3 do.	142½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 1-16 for Money, and 107 13-16 for Account, and declined 1-16 per cent. from these quotations in a quiet market; but the market rallied at the close, and rates left off as they had opened, in both positions.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day, and the following are the only changes we have to note in our list this evening, viz., a decline of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 15, in China; of Rs. 10, in Oriental; and of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi. In miscellaneous shares Delhi and Northern India Flour, have declined Rs. 25; and Phillips and Co., Re. 1. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 8.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.—Hymns 449, 261 and 307.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 450, 210 and 27. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Smart.
... a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
... day—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

... JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
... n Memorial Church, Colaba.)
... munion.
... Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 258
... p.m.—Children's Service.
... p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 207, 510 and 24 (3).

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Service in the John Connon School.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 305, 360, 291 and 333. Psalm. 111, chant 241.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 241, 164 and 319.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 210, 281 and 24.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 14, 311 and 281.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 239 part 3rd with ending, 167 and 32.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist with Sermon by the Rev. Father Kershaw.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Biscoe. Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a.m.—Litany.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon—Hymns 248 and 200.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. C. Mayhew.—Hymns 247, 199 and 274.
Subscription urgently needed for New Organ Fund.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)
English Services.
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. P. H. O'Brion.
Marathi Services.
10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

Evensong and Sermon by Rev. H. Dixon.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Mr. James Morris.
Holy Communion.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-15 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. T. T. Wright.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.

MAZAGON CHURCH.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Dr. Marrott.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Divine Service.
St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
Psalm 102, 2 version tune 13 v.v. 13-18.
Hymns 106, 215 and 348.
Anthem "Come unto me".

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ... Sept. 12th, 9h. 42'2m. a.m.
New Moon ... Sept. 19th, 1h. 46'7m. a.m.
First Quarter ... Sept. 25th, 11h. 14'0m. p.m.

Sat. 7—Cricket: Municipal vs. Y. M. C. A.; Gymkhana vs. Hindoos (Return); B. V. A. vs. Ordnance; B. V. R. vs. Ralli Brothers vs. R. I. Rifles (Return)—Sunrise 5-46 a.m.; Sunset 6-10 p.m.; High water 0-37m., 0-41a.; Low water 6-78m., 6-46a.

Sun. 8—13th Sunday after Trinity—Cricket: Parsee Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone; and Hindoo Gymkhana vs Baronet—Sunrise 5-46 a.m.; Sunset 6-9 p.m.; High water 1-9m., 1-5a.; Low water 6-57m., 7-13a.

Mon. 9—Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.—Hindoo ... 1 p.m.—Khangaum Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m.—Cricket: Y. M. C. A. vs. Municipal—Sunrise 5-47 a.m.; Sunset 6-8 p.m.; High water 1-14m., 1-33a.; Low water 7-23m., 7-42a.

Tues. 10—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.—Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, 5 p.m.—Sunrise 5-47 a.m.; Sunset 6-7 p.m.; High water 2-23m., 2-5a.; Low water 7-19m., 8-13a.

Wed. 11—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.—Hingolee Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.—P. and O. extra s. s. Farmosa expected to arrive from Suez—Sunrise 5-47 a.m.; Sunset 6-6 p.m.; High water 3-7m., 2-42a.; Low water 8-29m., 8-54a.

Thurs. 12—Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, 5 p.m.—Bombay United S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-47 a.m.; Sunset 6-5 p.m.; High water 4-18m., 3-40a.; Low water 9-34m., 10-6a.

Fri. 13—Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament—Dance, B. B. and C. I. Parel Gymkhana—Dance, Mount Towers. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Clyde—Sunrise 5-47 a.m.; Sunset 6-4 p.m.; High water 5-42m., 5-0a.; Low water 0-9a., 11-44e.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 5.

10 p.m. ... 79'7

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

6 a.m. ... 79'4
10 a.m. ... 77'9
2 p.m. ... 80'3
4 p.m. ... 80'3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DALLAS—August 25, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain C M Dallas, Punjab Commission, of a son.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—August 28, Robert Ian, Fitzgerald, the beloved son of Ian and Mabel Campbell, aged 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1895.

WE have already dealt with Lieutenant-Colonel Selby's administration report of the Railway Department of this Presidency for 1894-95 so far as it relates to the two principal lines—the Great Indian Peninsular and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, and the year's work of the other lines under the control of the Bombay Government now claims attention. The first place in any such review must, of course, be given to the Southern Mahratta Railway, which serves so important a purpose in bringing the southern districts of the Presidency into communication with the outside world. The gross earnings for the year were Rs. 79,87,447, being a lakh-and-a-half in advance of the figures for the previous year. But these additional takings are much more than swept away by the growth of working expenses to the extent of five lakhs and eighty-six thousand, making a decrease of over four lakhs in the net earnings. The greater part of the enhanced outlay on working the line has been absorbed under the head of maintenance of way, works, and stations, this being due chiefly to the introduction of the revised scale of salaries for engineers (but only with effect for three months in the year) to the payment of exchange compensation allowance to certain officers, to the heavier charges for ballasting and renewal of sleepers, and to more extensive general repairs to buildings and staff quarters. An extra lakh of rupees has been absorbed in locomotive expenses caused principally by a greater number of engines having undergone heavy repairs, by renewal of tube plates, and by the carriage of a greater quantity of coal than in the previous year. This latter is a very satisfactory reason for enhancement of working expenses, for the increase in gross earnings under this head—twenty lakhs of rupees—doubtless more than compensated for it. It seems that there was a considerable "boom" in the Singareni coal trade with Goribidnur and Dharmavaram, and between the latter place and the South Indian Railway. There was a large increase in the quantity of salt sent across the frontier of Portuguese-India, so that it would seem that the establishment of a Customs Post, upon the conclusion of the treaty between the Government of India and the Portuguese Government has not at all injured the salt trade. The Company carried over twenty thousand more tons of oil-seeds, than in the previous year, there being heavy bookings of linseed from Nandyal and Karnool Road stations. But like the Company to which this line acts as a feeder, the Southern Mahratta did a much smaller business in the staple commodities of grain and pulse than in the previous year, the decline amounting to no less than a hundred thousand tons, and diminishing the gross earnings under this head by four-and-three-quarter lakhs. The mean mileage worked was 43'95 in excess of the preceding year, owing to the opening for traffic of the Dodballapur-Hindpur section, and the Company having worked three miles belonging to the East Coast Railway. In consequence of this growth of the mean mileage 820,000 more people were carried; the increase of earnings, under this head being one lakh and twenty thousand rupees. Of the total capital of the Company, eight crores odd there is only a balance of thirteen lakhs available. No additions were made to capital during the year, but the Company, encouraged by the success of Sir James Westland in reducing the interest on Government loans and taking advantage of the cheapness of money on the London market succeeded in converting debentures to the extent of a quarter-of-a-million pounds sterling from three to three-and-a-half per cent. There does not seem much chance of success for the ambitious scheme of the Company submitted through Colonel Lindsay, the then acting Agent, for a railway on the metre gauge starting from Karad Road station on the Poona Branch, via the Kumbharli Ghat and Chiplun to a point in the neighbourhood of Hog Island. The line was estimated to be about 202 miles in length, and Colonel Lindsay believed that it could be made for about 158 lakhs, or about Rs. 78,000 per mile. Although the matter is said to be "under consideration," the Agent of the Company has been informed that Government is not in a position to provide funds for a detailed survey.

Turning to the Gaekwar's Railways, we find that the Petlad and Mehsana lines did fairly well, but on the Dabhoi line there was a great falling off, owing to the lessened traffic in cotton, grain, pulse, and mhowra flowers. This reduction in takings was accompanied by an untimely increase in working expenses, due mainly to the considerable outlay incurred in repairing the heavy damages caused by the monsoon floods of last year, and by a renewal of permanent way. Amongst the increased working expenses is six rupees under the head of "special and miscellaneous expenses," but even such searching critics of railway finance as the officers of the Railway Department admit that this addition together with one of five hundred rupees odd for "general charges," is small, and calls for no special explanation. On the Petlad line while the tonnage of goods fell, the earnings increased, the explanation for this being that more general merchandise, chiefly tobacco, was carried, the rates for these commodities being higher than those for grain and other food-stuffs. The fluctuations in the working expenses of the line are proportionate to those on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, being estimated at the same percentage on the gross earnings. The Mehsana line did better than the other Gaekwari Railways, as there was an improvement in goods traffic of all kinds with the exception of firewood; but a falling off in the number of live-stock is also recorded. The transition from the Petlad line to the Rajputana-Malwa system of which it is a feeder, is an easy one; and here the record is very satisfactory. The gross earnings went up by no less than twenty-five lakhs of rupees, and as the rise in working expenses was only three lakhs, the net increase in earnings for the year was twenty-two lakhs. There was a healthy development of the traffic in raw cotton, due chiefly to larger exports to this city; in grain and pulse, arising from the scarcity of food-grains in the North-West Provinces and Oudh in the last quarter of the year; in oil-seeds, on account of larger exports to Europe; and in salt and sugar, due to ordinary fluctuations. A general improvement in passenger traffic both as to number and receipts is ascribed partly to a larger attendance at fairs, and partly to the movements of Hindu marriage parties. It is noteworthy that while the augmentation in takings from first class passengers only amounted to seventeen thousand rupees, those from third class passengers totalled up to two lakhs and twenty-three thousand. The percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, excluding indirect charges was 10'55, being an increase of 1'23 per cent. for the year. The Palanpur-Deesa line, which is connected with the Rajputana-Malwa system, also had a successful career during the twelve months.

The royal owners of the Bhownugger-Gondal-Junaghad-Porebunder Railway have no reason to be dissatisfied with the results of the year's working, although the net earnings are slightly less than in 1893. The net revenue of nearly eight lakhs (exclusive of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway) gives a percentage of dividend of 4'55 per cent. on the total capital outlay; the rates on the Jetalsar-Rajkot line being 4'07. The percentage of expenditure on the B.-G.-J.-P. on gross earnings was 57'29 as against 56'22 in the previous year, but singularly enough the percentage per train mile was exactly the same, namely annas 31'68. The ... ngers carried went up ... per cent., a fact whi... the large number of marriages in Kathiawar, to Lord Harris' visit to that part of the Presidency, and to the tour of the Maharaja of Bhownugger through his dominions. On the other hand, there were twenty-six fewer special trains run than in 1893, owing to the fact that in that year many specials were chartered for the Maharaja of Bhownugger on the occasion of the marriage of his son. Owing to the smaller output of cotton in Kathiawar the receipts from the carriage of raw cotton were diminished by over a lakh of rupees. To a lesser extent decreases occurred in jute, oil, oil-seeds, provisions, and railway plant, and rolling-stock. There were increases however in grain and pulse, timber, coal and coke, metals, salt, and other commodities. The report for this Kathiawar system is more likely to interest the statistician and the curiosity hunter than the reports for the other railways, inasmuch as it contains comparative figures for the past seven years showing the average earnings per train mile, the average number of units in a train, the average weight of a goods train, and so on. It is not worth while to trouble our readers with any of these figures. All that need be said is that they indicate steady progressive development in traffic and in earnings, which goes to show that last year's slight decrease is due to temporary causes only. Such little difference as is shown in the takings of the Morvi Railway is on the wrong side of the account. Although the number of passengers increased considerably the earnings under this head diminished, a circumstance which is attributed partly to over eight thousand passengers being carried during this year for a short distance of five miles between Morvi and Rafaleswar on account of a fair at the latter place, the receipts realized being Rs 600 only and partly to the special trains of some of the Chiefs of Kathiawar run during the previous year between Wadhwan and Rajkot on the occasion of Lord Harris' visit to open the Rajkot Jubilee Hall. The special trains while adding largely to the earnings, had but a comparatively small number of passengers. On the whole, although the year was not a good one for trade, the working of the railways of Feudatory States was quite satisfactory, and the figures given in the report concerning them are well calculated to encourage railway enterprise both by Native Chiefs and by private capitalists, a form of investment which Lord George Hamilton, according to what he told the House of Commons in his Budget speech the other night, is most anxious to help forward.

FEW travellers, even among those who have been through San Francisco, have any clear idea of the magnitude of the industries that have their home there. It has been so much the custom to talk and write about China town, the hotels, and the gambling and drinking habits which distinguish a few of the inhabitants, that the real distinctions of the city lie somewhat in the shade. There is nothing in all India to compare with the ironworks and allied industries of San Francisco, where steamers in iron and steel are built and engined, with plates, bars, and all materials made locally. The proprietors of the Union Ironworks of that city are not only ship-builders on a very large scale, but they possess a hydraulic dock, which lifts vessels alongside their yard up to the level of the ground, and renders them accessible all round. This dock, as recently described by Mr. G. W. Dickie, one of the managers, is an immense platform, sixty-two feet wide, and four hundred and thirty-four feet long. It is raised by hydraulic rams, thirty-six in number, which, by means of a very ingenious system of valves and levers under the control of one man, enables the platform with its load to be raised with perfect uniformity, even if the load is not evenly distributed—as happens in all steamers. The construction of this lift on a bed of mud, eighty feet deep, where it has now stood in sixty-four eight years, may be ranked as an engineering feat on a par with the design of the lifting gear. This dock lifts on an average 125 ships annually, and has already raised a total weight, up to last April, equal to 1,071,394 tons of 2,000 pounds. The same works make a specialty of mining machinery, embracing a great variety of work, while other works produce electrical plant, agricultural machinery, steam-engines, machine tools, windmills, water-wheels and turbines, boilers, bridges, pumping machinery for mines or water works, gas engines, wire, and ropes. It is upon these industries that the prosperity of San Francisco depends, and when we consider that the supplies of coal, iron, and timber are plentiful, and the climate wholesome, and not too hot, we may safely conclude that the progress of the city has still ample scope for further triumphs. Capital is there in the hands of shrewd and venturesome people: how shrewd they are may be known by their success, and on reading the account of the hydraulic dock one unconsciously reverts to the history of a similar dock in Bombay harbour, which through an unfortunate choice of site turned out to be so useless that it was sold about two years ago for scrap metal, realising something under Rs. 80,000. It is now so completely dismantled that what remains of the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift is mostly under water awaiting the return of calm weather to be broken up with the aid of dynamite. They manage at least some things better in San Francisco.

AN artist correspondent sends to a London contemporary an account of an interview he had recently with the Armenian patriarch at Constantinople. His Eminence enjoys personal liberty and presides at the services in the Koum Kapou Cathedral. Not a word of politics could the patriarch be induced to give utterance to, for he is worse than helpless. He feels that every complaint he makes audible to the outside world would be visited upon his people, and he must therefore suffer in silence. A very touching picture the correspondent gives of Mgr. Ismirlian. He has a fine benevolent face, a deep, sonorous, impressive voice, and the expression of resolution and fortitude, which marks his countenance, can never fade from the memory. There is in his Eminence, we are told, the stuff that martyrs are made of, and that he would cheerfully endure martyrdom if he could save his children. He would lay down his life if by doing so he could rescue the daughters and mothers from the terrible fate which awaits them at the hand of Turk and Kurd alike. Every day, writes the interviewer, he hears tales of wrong and bloodshed, and he is powerless to help those who seek his aid, and he dare not tell you a word of it. The feeling of his flock towards their shepherd is expressed in the words of one of them with whom the correspondent conversed. He is, said he, "our protector, and we look to him as our father. At night, when all is still, he quietly steals away from his room alone to the cathedral, and spends hours in prayer, and tears roll down his cheeks as he reads reports from the provincial bishops, telling him of rapine, murder, and dishonour to his flock. Do you put any faith in the Powers? We have hoped against hope, it is always to-morrow, but to-morrow never comes. There seems to be a vast conspiracy against the Christians in Turkey. Bound down, tortured, cast into prison, they ask for deliverance from the Moslem Yoke, and Europe looks on, and does—nothing." It is satisfactory to know however, that Europe does not intend to remain apathetic longer, and that if Turkey will not institute reforms Europe will for her.

UNDER the heading "A Menace to the Public and to the Medical Profession" the *Indian Medical Record* gives particulars of an incident, which occurred in the court at Sealdah. Mr. Croft, of whisky fame, sent in a medical certificate, signed by Dr. Chambers, to account for his inability to be present, and the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. S. D. Roy, observed that the bare medical certificate would not hold good without recording Dr. Chamber's evidence. Dr. Chambers, when informed of this, declined to appear without being summoned and paid for his services. The medical man appeared to know his position better than the magistrate. The *Indian Medical Record* is naturally indignant that a bare certificate, signed by a duly-qualified practitioner will not "hold good," and that a doctor must be produced in court before his medical opinion can be accepted, although the High Court and the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court had hitherto accepted a duly-qualified practitioner's "bare certificate." Without going further into the details of this occurrence which has been satisfactorily settled, ... system ... whole a... would be... the medi... of ill-hea... for the ... *la bonne* ... of the co... that sham... ally obtain, false ... beyond the bounds of rational cre... sight that honest medical men should be pro... of the honour of their profession, which has a... undeniably high value, but the idea that the written declaration of every medical practitioner should be above all questions could on... result in an increase of fraud.

THE correspondence which has for some time occupied a place in our columns, regarding the recent Parsee Cricket Match has now come to a close. The disappointment felt by the Parsee team at their overwhelming defeat was only natural. They had grown somewhat careless, had practised less than in previous years, we may believe our correspondents, and while their combination was weaker than usual, th... of the Presidency was stronger. The majori... of our correspondents are of opinion th... there was no reason to complain of the um... pires; and the charge of throwing broug... against Mr. Sinclair's bowling, has not be... substantiated. The suggestion that the Pa... shall in future have an umpire of their o... sect is one which has not been alluded to ... members of either Gymkhana who have ta... part in the controversy. It may therefore ... left to the respective committees to discuss ... they deem a change desirable. The name ... Mr. Tapia have been suggested as the Par... umpire. Mr. Tapia can reel off cricket law ... glibly as he can recite the letters of the alphab... or the twice times' table. But that is ... all that is required, though he wo... perhaps make a satisfactory umpire. T... correspondence has served as a safety-valve ... the over-wrought feelings of the supporters ... the Parsee players, who criticised and with so... severity the choice of the committee appoint... to select team. Their criticisms were not alwa... fair, but we took care that they should ... be offensive. Had we published the whole ... the letters which reached us the correspon... ence would have been more racy than it w... but more than one of the writers would ha... been under the painful necessity of appeari... before the Chief Presidency Magistrate ... answer charges of criminal libel.

AT a meeting of the University Senate held l... evening, precedence was given to a motion, of whi... Mr. Justice Ranade had given notice, to the ef... that candidates failing at any University exam... tion but obtaining in any subject at least ... per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable ... that subject, should be excused from examina... in that subject at any subsequent appear... in that examination; candidates passing u... this provision not to be classed. The lea... judge, in support of his motion, urged ... the strain of studies required to be lightened in ... interests of students and of University teach... generally; that the change suggested was ba... upon a principle already recognised by this ... other Universities; that the present arrangem... works very mischievously in regard to at le... fifty per cent., second failures; that 45 per ce... is a safe limit for passing a student in any ... subject finally; that the present arrangeme... encourages cramming and a trust in chance whic... unsettles and defeats the educating influence o... examination; and further, that the reform proposed ... was calculated to improve the mental and bodily health of the students. The Hon'ble Mr. Jar... seconded the resolution. The Rev. Dr. Mackic... proposed that the meeting should pass on to ... next business on the agenda. He said that ... resolution was premature inasmuch as it ... thrust upon them before being threshed out by ... Faculty, whose function would be superseded ... the Senate considered the proposal of the Hon'... Mr. Justice Ranade. The Faculty was the pro... body to judge of the merits of the question. Th... Hon'ble Mr. Mehta agreed that the reasons ... which prompted Dr. Mackichan to bring forward the ... motion were proper, but said they should not dismiss ... such an important subject so unceremoniously without expressing an opinion, for if they did so, th... Faculty would be led to believe that the ... was not worth their consideration. M... posed that the debate on the question be ... and this motion was carried by 48 votes to 35.

THE recent disturbance at Dhulia has caused ... anxiety in Bombay, and consequently precauti... measures were taken by the local police yester... it being a Jumma day—to prevent any brea... the peace. The Acting Commissioner Mr. Gell ... his assistant Mr. Crummey, the Deputy Co... sioner, held a consultation on the previous day ... as a result of the conference policemen who we... duty were ordered to sleep at their resp... chowkies, and not at their homes, so that in ca... an emergency the whole of the police force w... be available. Mr. Gell and Mr. Crummey w... body of mounted police were out, on Thursday ... and patrolled the different parts of the town ... the small hours of yesterday morning, to see tha... arrangements were adequate. Yesterday all the ... jids and principal points in the town were gua... by European police officers and native poli... and everything passed off most peaceably.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Appeal Court composed of Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Starling, delivered judgment in an appeal filed by the appellant and insolvent Hormarjee Ardasir Hormarjee, against an order made by Mr. Justice Farran at the instance of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the National Bank of India, the Agra Bank, and the Comptoir National de E... compte de Paris, on the 5th December, 1894, where he ordered that judgment should be entered ... against the insolvent in the High Court ... Rs. 47,82,884-15-10, in the name of the Official A... signee. The appellant urged in appeal that the ju... was in error in directing the judgment to be enter... up; that he exercised the discretion vested in hi... on wrong priciples; and that he should have he... that the insolvent had been sufficiently punished b... a previous order. Mr. Justice Starling delivere... the judgement of the Appeal Court, allowing the ... appeal, and discharging the order of Mr. Justice Farran. Their lordships were of opinion that th... order to enter up judgment ought not to have been made, and must now be discharged except as to costs; but as the case was argued in the Insolvency Court on different grounds from what it had been before their lordships, each party was directed to bear his own costs.

JUDGMENT was delivered at the High Court by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee yesterday, in appeals filed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and by Bai Motlibai, the wealthy Parsee lady, from the decrees given by Mr. Justice Starling on the 4th October, 1894, in favour of Cooverjee Hirjee and others, brokers, in respect of the purchase of land by the Municipality. The plaintiffs' claim in the first suit against the Corporation was for Rs. 14,949, and Rs. 3,46... being the amount of brokerage payable to the ... for land purchased by the Municipality. The claim in the second suit against Bai Motlibai was for Rs. 14,949 for brokerage on a similar purchase. Mr. Justice Starling had given a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 18,412 and Rs. 14,949 in the two suits, respectively, with interest and costs, the rate of commission allowed being 2 per cent. The Appeal Court varied the decree of the lower court against the Corporation by reducing the amount to one-half, and ordered each party to bear their own costs of the appeal. In Bai Motlibai's case, their lordships reversed the decree, and dismissed the suit, but refused to grant the lady her costs, either of the suit, or of the appeal, remarking that it was her denial of Hirjee Hunsraj's interviews and the resulting charge of fabrication of his books that had lengthened the hearing. Their lordships said that the untruthful line of defence on the part of Bai Motlibai was their reason for refusing her the costs.

AN occasional correspondent writes to a contemporary about "The Pictures" as The Fine Arts Society's Exhibition at Simla is generally called, as follows:—"The pictures closed on Saturday evening, and taking them as a whole, it may be said that the show was better than last year. But if it was better as a whole, it certainly contained some worse pictures than were hung in 1894. Really it is time that the Hanging Committee should have the power to reject some pictures, in mere kindness to their painters if for no other reason. There are various kinds of badness, as there are different degrees. In the first place we have the people who cannot draw, whose pictures are unpleasant, because the figures or something in them are out of drawing. Then we have the people who do not know how to mix their colours o... or, occasionally, bo... painter who appea... of composition or t... we have the unfor... to look on an o... and to endeavour... Catalogue has ... pictures shown, ... without doubt N... Chamba Flowers ... were painted ... children who ... in real life, ... yond that they on... this ... any other ...

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The following is the latest betting on the St. Leger Stakes to be run at Doncaster on Wednesday, 11th instant:—

7 to 4	against	Sir Visto.
4 to 1	"	Matchmaker.
7 to 1	"	Utika.
10 to 1	"	Butterfly.
12 to 1	"	Curzon.
16 to 1	"	Beckampton.
25 to 1	"	Briardale.
33 to 1	"	Chester. Busybody. Villiers.
66 to 1	"	Telescope. Pride.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Parliament was prorogued last evening.

THE STOKES HANGING CASE.

Mr. Curzon announced in the House of Commons that the papers received from the Congo State regarding the hanging of Mr. Stokes, the British trader, are very serious.

BANQUET TO MR. BHOWNUGGREE.

A Unionist banquet was given, last night, at the Holborn Restaurant, in honour of Mr. Bhownuggree. Two hundred guests were present, including many members of Parliament.

Mr. Bhownuggree, in replying to his toast, said the reversal of the Chitral policy of the Liberal Government indicates the strength and foresight of the present Government.

PASTORAL BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a Pastoral in reply to the Pope's letter to the English people, in which he says that the Roman idea of reunion implies the ignoring of the position in history of the Anglican Church. His Grace condemns incidentally certain ritualistic practices.

FRUSTRATION OF AN ANARCHIST OUTRAGE.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

A policeman, this evening, disturbed a man in the act of igniting a bomb on the staircase of Messrs. Rothschild's Bank.

After a desperate struggle in the street outside the bank, the man was secured. He admits he is an Anarchist.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.

Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial German Chancellor, who is staying on his estate in Russia, will pay a visit to the Czar, at the instance of the Emperor William.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Sept. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left here, at 8 p.m., to-day.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR TO CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Sir George White, Commander-in-Chief in India, leaves Simla, this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Wiggins, confidential clerk for the tour.

The inspection in Chitral work will be of the utmost importance, entirely new military arrangements having to be made consequent on our occupation of the country.

The Commander-in-Chief will return to Simla about the 24th or 25th instant.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—Mr. F. Channing has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Mr. J. Pigot, Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, is granted three months' leave.

Land Surveys—Colonel Woodthorpe, officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted two years' furlough.

Military Department—Colonel R. Clifford is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar, vice General Pennington.

Colonel Money is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters, vice Major-General Jennings.

Colonel E. Lugard is appointed to command a 2nd Class District, vice General Van Straubenzie.

Captain Morley, 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy.

Indian Staff Corps—Lieutenant J. White has been appointed to be Captain; and 2nd-Lieutenant J. Watts to be Lieutenant.

The following Officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Captain T. Georges, Staff Corps; Honorary Captain Wiffen, Ordnance Department; and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels Rettledge and Laing.

Home Department—The Hindu High School in Ceylon is affiliated to the Calcutta University.

Foreign Department—Three proclamations are published by order of the Viceroy, firstly, to declare that the South Lushai Hills are part of the dominions of the Queen-Empress, and the said territories are from date of publication subject to the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, henceforth being included within the Lower Provinces of Bengal; the second proclamation declares the North Lushai Hills to be under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the entire territories known as the Chin Hills are placed under the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Finance Department—Mr. Stephen Jacob, Audit[illegible]-General and Head Commissioner, Paper [illegible] having been placed on special duty [illegible] and G. Manisty receive officiating [illegible]

[illegible] J. Galloway is admitted to [illegible]

[illegible] MR. JUSTICE NORRIS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

[illegible] that Mr. Justice Norris has [illegible] medical adviser that his con[illegible] to render a longer resi[illegible] undesirable. Mr. Jus[illegible] re, resign his appointment [illegible] ensuing vacation, and will pro[illegible] England by next week's mail.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

[illegible] Court, yesterday, on Mr. Justice [illegible] seat, with Mr. Justice Gordon on [illegible] Mr. Hill applied for and obtained the adjournment of a case. Mr. Hill then, addressing Mr. Justice Norris, remarked that the bar were extremely sorry to hear that his lordship was compelled, under medical advice, to leave India. He was sure that under the circumstances no practitioner of the court would insist upon his lordship taking up any cases that day. His lordship, who was much moved, said with tears in his eyes that he was extremely thankful to the bar for their expression of sympathy. His health was so bad that he felt himself incapable of doing justice to any case, and would not be able to appreciate the arguments of counsel, even if he were to continue to sit on the bench. The bench as at present constituted would not sit after that day. Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, on behalf of the vakeels and others, said that they also regretted the circumstances under which his lordship was compelled to go away. His lordship will leave Calcutta, on Tuesday night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PORT SAID, Sept. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

SUEZ, Sept. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

O. L. Steamer Orizaba from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3 3/8.
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107 7-16ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¾ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 1-8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £41,[illegible]00,000; increase, £400,000; public deposits, £8,100,000; decrease, £700,000; other deposits, £41,900,000; increase, £1,000,000; other securities, £24,700,000; increase, £500,000; notes and gold, £31,900,000; increase, £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 60 per cent. of the liabilities.

SHAHAZADA NASRULLAH AND HIS SUITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

Colonel Talbot, Surgeon-Major Leahy, and a majority of Sardar Nasrullah's suite sailed from Portsmouth in the steamer Olive, on Wednesday. They proceed to Marseilles, where the Shahazada will embark for India.

THE MACGREGOR MEMORIAL MEDAL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has selected Captain H. Davis for the MacGregor Memorial Medal for Exploration Work last year.

THE FYZABAD MURDER CASE.

It is understood that the Local Government has received intimation from the Government of India to the effect that H. E. the Viceroy-in-Council refuses to interfere on behalf of Private Stewart, Highland Light Infantry, who shot his comrade at Fyzabad.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Sept. 6.

The semi-final ties in the Harris Football Tournament will be played off to-morrow. The first match is between the 7th Hussars and the Loyal North Lancashire; and the second between the Royal Scots and the Durham Light Infantry. The final will be played on Monday next.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Captain Tilley, R.E., having been transferred from the Public Works Department, Bombay, and posted to Royal Command as attached Officer, Military Works Department, will, under orders from the Adjutant-General in India, proceed to Jhansi, Military Works Department.

On return from furlough, Captain Dixon, R.E., is posted to the Loralai Division, Military Works.

Captain Remington, R. E., on transfer to the Bombay Command, is posted to Bombay and Bombay Defences Division, Military Works.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant Manley, No. 11 Company Eastern Division, has been posted to No. 3 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Clayton, Army Veterinary Department, is directed to proceed to England, on vacating his appointment as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command, on the 14th October, 1895.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Captain Edwards, Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, for one year (pension service 12th year commenced on the 23rd August 1895).

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted leave of absence:—Middlesex Regiment—Major Hill, 4 months, on private affairs, out of India; 13th Bombay Infantry—Captain Welman, an extension of leave for 1 month, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India; 39th Bombay Infantry—Captain Yate, an extension of leave for 3 months, on medical certificate; Ordnance Department—Conductor Ford, an extension of leave for 6 months, on medical certificate.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is much to be desired that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst would be so pleased as to prevent his revenue colleagues from giving evasive answers to the questions put by non-official members in the Legislative Council. It is to get correct information that the non-official members have to repeat their questions, but to pass hard criticism on them is certainly not dignifying to the honourable official members. It is to be hoped that his Excellency will be pleased to see that the public confidence in Government, which during his predecessor's *regime* had begun to be greatly shaken, is once more fully rest[illegible] The Honourable Mr. [illegible] at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, said: "And before I refer briefly to the many matters touched upon in their speeches this afternoon by hon. members, I may, I trust, be pardoned for saying that it appears to me that it would strike a disinterested spectator who had sat in the gallery above to-day, and at the Budget meetings last year and 1893 that this Chamber in addition to being a room for the manufacture of laws and the examination of figures was also a circus in which certain hon. members are wont to trot out annually their hobby-horses, and further partook of the nature of a mortuary, in which other hon. members are accustomed to submit to *post-mortem* dissection annually the corpses of the old topics dug up yearly by them from graves in which those dead subjects might well have been allowed to decay in peace and silence. And if they will forgive me I would rank amongst the most energetic and persistent of the owners of hobbies and exhumers of dead subjects the Hon. Messrs. Javerilal and Setalvad." I do not know whose duty it is to criticise the acts and manners of the Members of Council, but that it should be the President's, will be admitted on all hands. If the Hon. Mr. Nugent can criticise the conduct of non-official members, there seems to be no earthly reason why the latter should not have the same privilege. If the hon. revenue members wish that the sacred precincts of the Council chamber should not be turned into a circus, it is for them to see how they answer the interpellations. The Native Press is in most part unanimous in expressing its disapproval of the generally evasive nature of the answers. We all, including the Hon. Mr. Nugent himself, have heard of the inquiry lately finished by the Coroner in connection with the Duarte poisoning case. As soon as the police had their suspicions aroused, they thought it proper *not to allow the corpse in the grave to decay in peace and silence*, but having caused it to be exhumed two months after burial, they found on *post-mortem dissection* that the deceased had been poisoned. Similarly when the Hon. Messrs. Javerilal and Setalwad knew that the large sum of Rs. 1,50,000 had been remitted to the Khandeish farmer, they naturally wished to know the reason of the remission. If the answer given last year had been straightforward (according to the motto of Englishmen, "speak the truth and admit your mistake"), there would have been no necessity for further interpellation on the subject. The straight-forward answer would have been that the mistake of granting the remission was made in the time of Sir Charles Pritchard. The answers to questions on this point have all along been of the most evasive character, and have only shown that by granting the farm to Mr. Dubash, Government have lost in revenue about ten lakhs of rupees from 1st January, 1888, to 31st January, 1891. Mr. Dubash has gained an equal amount from 1st January, 1888, to 31st July, 1893, even after making deductions on account of all sorts of costs, about working up farm and payments of deficiency to Government. By renewing the contract every three years at decreasing rates every time, the guaranteed sum up to this date Government have been considerably losing in revenue, and Mr. Dubash making a proportionate fortune. In spite of the fact that there are other respectable men willing to take up the farm for larger amounts, it is given to Mr. Dubash, simply to save the perverse Abkari Department, backed up as it is by the Revenue Councillor, from shame for its acts, which I have been exposing. Every one knows that the prosperity of India depends on the good condition of the cultivators and labourers, and, therefore, the chief duty of Government is to see to the health and wealth of these people, but I am sorry to say we find the reverse. On the one hand, they have to give away their hard-earned money for liquor, which is much less in strength and quantity and quite inferior in quality, for the last I would show hereafter when I would come about Surat farm, which is given to them by the farming or the famous selected system; and on the other hand, their poor lands are subjected to heavy taxes, and they are not allowed sufficient lands to graze their cattle free. This is a thing unknown under other Governments, but during the present beaurocracy we have become quite familiar with it.

It is most creditable to the Hon. Messrs. Setalwad and Javerilal that after having submitted the Khandesh farm corpse to *post-mortem* dissection in each Legislative Council meeting they have been able to make its apologists admit a portion of the crime in the following terms:—"The Collector of Khandeish has reported to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari complaints of alleged mismanagement by the Khandeish Abkari Farmer, and on the subject of 'kasar,' and selling short measure, and the Commissioner has submitted a report to Government on the subject. No such complaints concerning the Surat Aabkari farmer have been submitted for the consideration and orders of Government, but complaints have been made against agents of the farmer in the Surat District, which have been disposed of by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari. Mr. Setalvad was further informed that the only official information Government had regarding the decision of several castes in the Surat District that their members should abstain altogether from the use of liquor was a reference in the last Abkari Administration Report to the failure of the local abstinence leagues as one of the causes contributing to the larger consumption of spirits and consequent increase in duty collections in Surat." The declaration, in the first para. of the above quotation, totally upsets the unworthy defence made in the Legislative Council on 4th February and 20th March last by the Hon. Mr. Trevor of the Khandeish farm and its farmer Mr. Dubash, and the last three lines of the same para. contradict the last para. I wish hereafter to further criticise the Hon. Mr Nugent's answers. It would be meritorious on the part of the Hon. Messrs. Javerilal, Setalwad, and other non-official members to keep up the subject and not allow the corrupt corpse of Khandeish, Surat, &c., to decay in peace and silence as some revenue officers for the sake of their honour would prefer to do. Messrs. Javerilal, Setalwad, and others would take up the subject, it would serve two good purposes—the health and wealth of the poor masses would be protected, and revenue secured to Government.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 4. P. B. DANTRA.

There is abundant evidence of the keen interest with which the coming contest between the American yacht Defender and Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. is regarded in America. It is an admitted fact that the Americans are keener on yachting even than Englishmen, this being due to the fact that there are nearly a quarter of a million persons in the States wealthy enough to own yachts, many having two or three each. Statistics just published show that there are no fewer than 90 yacht clubs, of which 32 are in the State of New York, and the number of members is very large.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland mails of August 23, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 1 o'clock this morning.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Prince's Dock, Mr. John Hand, Superintendent of the Port Trust Docks, presented a medal and a certificate of the Royal Humane Society, to Mr. Duncan MacMurchie, a wharf inspector in the employ of the Port Trust, for saving the life of a native, who jumped overboard after the British India steamer Kola had left the Victoria Dock Harbour Wall, in March last. The man would either have been drowned or cut to pieces by the ship's propeller if Mr. MacMurchie had not at considerable personal risk taken prompt actions to rescue him.

In presenting the medal and the certificate to the inspector, Mr. Hand observed that instead of giving an account of the incident himself he believed he could not do better than read the report which he had called for from Mr. MacMurchie. The report was as under:—As directed by you, I beg to submit my report of what occurred on the 12th March. I, on that day, while on duty on the east wharf of the Victoria Dock, saw a native struggling for life in the sea and in imminent danger of losing his life by drowning. I at once jumped down on to a rope fender, suspended over the sea wall, and by the aid of a long bamboo drew him up until I could grip his hands, and hold him there suspended between the fender and the water until the s. s. Kola passed out. I may state here that we were in a very dangerous position owing to the s. s. Kola to clear the nose of the Dock Gate, had to "go astern," which brought her quarter over our bodies with the counter pressing me so close as to crush the sola-hat I was then wearing. Had I at that moment lost my presence of mind, and let the native go who I was holding in my grasp he would assuredly have been cut to pieces by the blades of the propeller just beneath us. In conclusion I beg to state that I have thought little or nothing about the matter, my best reward being an approving conscience at being instrumental under Providence of having saved the life of a fellow-creature." Mr. Hand added that he was very pleased to see such a large gathering, and especially Mr. Currie, the local agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and Captain Livingstone, Master of the s. s. Kola, who with the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, were instrumental in securing a handsome reward to Mr. MacMurchie for his gallant act. The Trustees had given him a substantial money present, to which the B. I. S. N. Company had added a good sum. Colonel Stace, Political Agent of Cutch, was on board the steamer Kola, and had witnessed the act of bravery, and it was he who first drew the attention of the public to the matter by a letter in the daily papers. The matter having been subsequently represented to the Royal Humane Society of the United Kingdom, the Bombay Government succeeded in obtaining the medal and the certificate, which he had very great pleasure in handing over to Mr. MacMurchie. He (Mr. Hand) felt sure that the employes of the Port Trust who were present in large numbers, would unite with him in congratulating the recepient on the honour, bestowed upon him. He wished to add that Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, was anxious to attend the presentation, but was prevented owing to his having been otherwise engaged. (Applause.)

Mr. Hand then called Mr. MacMurchie and gave him the medal and the certificate amidst loud cheers from those present.

Captain Livingstone, in the course of a few observation, said that Colonel Stace who had evinced considerable interest in the incident, had expressed his regret at not being able to attend this interesting ceremony.

Mr. Hand in concluding the proceedings, thanked Mr. Currie, Captain Levingstone, Colonel Stace, and the Port Trustees for the trouble they had taken in the matter.

The usual compliment to the chairman, Mr. Hand, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE DHULIA DISTURBANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The most lamentable occurrence at Dhulia, one of the series of equally lamentable events of the present epoch of Indian History, supplies to thoughtful men and friends of India food for deep consideration. Some may say the continuous disturbances are an outcome of the political intrigues of the Hindus, others blame the Mahomedans for their so-believed religious hatred towards the Christians, a third party may go a step further, and charge the police with the voluntary instigations of civil brawls and factions, under the directions of Government, to thwart the attempts made for the political development of the country! But calmer heads, who have any knowledge of the real state of affairs in the districts, do not hesitate to say, that with the spread of education, as fallacious prejudices decrease zeal for the primitive form of religion increases in the inverse ratio. Thus there are two potent forces of the two great communities of India, which if intelligently and smoothly made to run in parallel courses, will each keep to its own line without disturbing the other, and will be the cause of contentment and tranquillity all round. But the slightest shade of disturbance of balance in the action of the controlling officer will surely make the forces run athwart each other with the result; that they will clash with a crash which will resound through Heaven and Earth! In the present instance we see the Collector of Dhulia—let it be said however to his credit, that he acted in a most plucky manner, worthy the name of an Englishman—is seen once before, besieging the religious place of the Hindus, now that of the Mahomedans, with the result, that the latter who possess more fervour, were driven to despair, and finding themselves at bay, break out in a disturbance, with its fatal results. What has brought over this change in him? I do not wish to enter into a discussion of the facts whether or not the Mahomedans had any real grievance, or whether it was fair or unfair on the part of the police to make the fatal attack they made upon the mob. These are facts which will be brought to light in due course of time. But could not the Collector, when he found the danger imminent, have regulated the procession by a route different from that which ran in front of the mosque, so that neither would he have been obliged to injure the feelings of the Hindus by curtailing their programme of music, nor would he have wounded the susceptibilities of the Mahomedans, with such a disastrous result. The being shot down of five subjects of her Majesty, and of five other being so wounded as to die shortly of the wounds, is surely no joke! There can be no other reply to the question of the sudden change in the Collector, than that such course might have been suggested to him by his native subordinates, as we are told that any other course might have shown the Collector's weakness. On critical occasions like this, when the equanimity of the mind of the chief controlling officer is disturbed, he ought to have by his side officers of the most unquestionable fairness of mind, to show him the proper way; but such are very rare. It is natural that these officers may lean to their own co-religionists. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that our benign Government now ought to open its eyes to the fact that there should be at least one responsible Mahomedan officer either in the Police or in the Revenue Department in each of the districts. He being in the confidence of his co-religionists would be able to "somjhow" them, when they misunderstand Government measures, as Hindu officers would do to their own community, or at least counteract any undue influence brought to bear upon, or any misrepresentation made to the officer by one party as against the other. The truth of the above statement is not far to seek. In the year of the Bombay disturbances, an outbreak was feared at Thana also. The late lamented Syed Nooroddin Khan, B. C. S., was Assistant Sessions Judge at Thana. He held a consultation with Mr. Deshmukh, the then Assistant Collector there, and called the influential Mahomedans to his place to remonstrate with them, the latter did the same with the Hindus. The result was that not a leaf was disturbed in the district. Such balance of power is now simply indispensable. Let Government choose out a few out of the now many Mahomedans of good education, train them for the Revenue and Police Departments, and appoint them to posts of responsibility. It will not thus be doing a mere favour to them, but taking the step for the better administration of Government, at the same time restoring confidence and spreading contentment in the community.—Yours, &c.,

A LOYAL MAHOMEDAN SUBJECT OF HER MAJESTY.

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain G. W. Massey, 2nd B. I. Rifles, for 19 days, from 8th September.

The following moves have taken place:—2nd Buffs Darora to Warai; 2 companies Seaforths Warai to Rabat; 6 companies Rabat to Sado; 2 companies 2-4th Gurkhas Dir to Chakdara[illegible]; 2 companies Dir to Darora; No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers arrived at Drosh from Badugal.

The three squadrons of the 5th Bombay Cavalry will remain at Jacobabad, till required to march to Quetta in March next, instead of wintering at Sibi. One squadron will, however, be required to proceed to Quetta, Kalat and Chaman by 7th November to relieve the 7th Bombay Lancers moving to Fort Sandeman.

The salmon hatchery at Fochabers, belonging to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, was again, during last spawning season, stocked with salmon over to the number of nearly half a million, and under the splendid design and construction of this hatchery, along with the care and attention which it receives, nearly half a million of fine healthy and strong salmon fry, six or seven weeks old, were turned adrift from the building into the river Spey during the month of June, to go and join their half a million predecessors turned into the river from the same building in the previous year.

The Executive Committee of the Berlin Industrial Exposition has acquired about 15 acres more ground in the neighbourhood of the theatres and "Old Berlin" for Exhibition purposes. The intention is to transform a part of this new territory into a lake on which models of all types of the men of war of the German navy in the proportion of 1·25 are to demonstrate the evolutions made in peace and war. This will be constructed under the supervision of distinguished naval officers.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

"Everything comes to him who waits, or he forgets what he has been waiting for," says the Lay Figure in the Studio—a very happy philosophy for lay figures, whose patience is long and whose memory is short. But alas! for its applicability to our small every-day needs. It is no satisfaction to the woman who wants a pair of new gloves, to know that in the sweet bye-and-bye she may have gloves by the dozen, or have lost the wish to wear them. Nor is it very consoling to the man who hungers for a cigar to realize that there is a fortune he may fall in for some days, when he can indulge in the fragrant weed *ad libitum* if by that time old age has not taken away his craving. All the same the Lay Figure's doctrine is sound; for reduced to plain English it means leave off thinking of things beyond our means—a most commendable advice for all of us.

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After the harsh criticisms that we have been used to at the hands of foreign writers, praise of any kind, even qualified by apologies for giving it, is sweet to women's ears. This is what Gust af F. Steffen, a Swedish gentleman, says of English Society, seen from the Norse standard, as quoted by the *Westminster Gazette*:—

It is a well-known fact that Continentals are agreed that English social life is so stiff, ceremonious and dull that a foreigner can hardly bear it. The first reason is the mystic thing, known as "English National Character," and the second reason is the behaviour of Englishmen. Were it not for the ladies of England things would be still worse. Albion's fair daughters differ greatly in social talents from Albion's manly, but indolent, awkward, and self-admiring sons. Many a distinguished Continental observer has put English women first among the women of Europe, and there is no doubt that the foreigner who has the good fortune to come in contact with a certain class of English women counts the hours spent in London drawing-rooms amongst the pleasantest memories of his life.

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After this reversal of M. Dandet's opinion of English women's manners and hospitality, Mr. Steffen further proceeds to set the world right on our appearance and dress:—

Ten or fifteen years ago it was rightly said of Englishwomen that they dressed with less taste than other European women of the same class. To-day this would not only be an unfounded reproach, but the very reverse is the case. It is true Englishwomen have not the *chic* of Frenchwomen, but very often they have what is much better, namely, a good deal of sound individual taste. The typical young Englishwoman combines a delicious mixture of British independence and enterprise with that reserved thoughtful womanliness, which belongs to the characteristic signs of the mental refinement of the British Nation.

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This salve would be altogether soothing, if the pouncing of M. Daudet caused the only wound to our feelings. But the *Quarterly Review* in an article, entitled "Londoners at Home," jumps on us just as brutally as any foreign critic. Every one—residents, visitors, settlers—of the mixed population that makes up our five million little London nation gets a thorough, systematic punishing for the sin of being content to enjoy life under conditions, which we all realize are not ideal, though we have worse luck to put up with them. The *Quarterly* fault-finder begins with an attack on our surroundings:—

London is, perhaps, the most eccentric wonder in the history of the world. Its vast extent of sordid inartistic building, and its enormous migratory lodger population; its abundant evidence of wealth, and yet its widespread areas of local poverty; its feeble-minded native occupants, and the energy of its foreign and provincial immigrants; the sumptuousness of its western mansions and its unlimited extent of squalid homes; its ill-arranged, ill-kept, and dirty streets, and its polluted atmosphere, are all exceptional, and most of them are, in their various ways, superlative. Moreover, London, all its gifts considered, is perhaps the least efficient and least influential aggregate of people on the globe.

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Then he goes for us women:—

At present an immense proportion of the women throughout London never have been trained in proper household work, and so are quite incompetent to supervise, and to direct the daily, monthly, yearly cleaning of their rooms. Without manners, and with little reverence even for themselves; untrained and ignorant and dirty; fashionably-dressed in the most sordid style; untrustworthy and incompetent, they eventually become the punishment of those who so unfortunately marry them, and are a chief cause of the loose, spendthrift habits of our working-men.

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This is a pretty rhodomontade to listen to from a person, whose experience of household management is probably limited to paying, without question his landlady's exorbitant bills—who for his life would not dare to suggest a change of programme as regards the cleaning or arrangement of the furniture of his own rooms—and who would as soon undertake the charge of a couple of lions from the Zoo, as invite his small nephews to stay with him while the rest of the family is down with the measles. It is easy to attack woman's thriftlessness and ill-management, especially if you have never turned a hand to work yourself. Certainly things might be better done in some families, where means are plentiful. But in proportion to the facilities at her command the London working-woman in the narrow limits of her two or three small rooms deserves praise rather than blame for her industry and the uncomplaining self-sacrifice, with which as wife and mother she devotes herself to her duties.

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The reviewer—a bachelor in lodgings probably, to judge by some of the inner workings of his mind, makes a very just attack on the conditions under which servant-girls are expected to live. He is quite right in what prophecies as to their future:—

It is probable that London servant-girls of fair intelligence will not for long consent to spend their days in cellar chambers, and their nights in such inhuman attics as we have described; nor yet remain without an opportunity for business-like improvement, owing to the incapacity of mistresses to teach them. Women of the middle class, who need domestic help, had better therefore become wise in time; and first, they should reduce the style of their establishments, and raise their character. The present state of things is evil and absurd, it tends to make the public in their sections mutually contemptuous, instead of universally respectful; and it thus becomes a means and a cause of social degradation. Were they to rid themselves of half their foolish furniture, and duly scrub their floors, they might live decently, without dependence upon ill-conditioned servant-girls; and might also multiply deposits at the Bank.

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Ought boys and girls be educated together? is the subject of an interesting series of papers in the Review of the Churches. The question is put by Mrs. Sheldon Amos, who argues in favour of it, at least in the early stages of children's upbringing. Further she suggests that the domestic side of our public schools should be given altogether into the hands of women. To a certain extent this is done already. But not in the way Mrs. Sheldon Amos means. The house-keeping, the internal arrangements of the dining and bed-rooms are looked after by women, and the comfort of the students is greatly enhanced. But the refining influence of home life and family society is also wanted, and this would exist when boys and girls were brought up as brothers and sisters at school together.

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The Ven'ble Archdeacon Wilson who continues the debate is not quite favourable to the idea, but he would like to have the experiment tried in some day secondary school. He sees that there would be especial opposition to any such scheme from the middle class British parent. There is nothing that the various respectable sections of society dread so much for their children as an alliance in a grade below their own and school friendships between boys and girls would inevitably lead to this. In America, where mixed schools have been long established, the democratic spirit is sufficiently strong to level such vain distinctions, but the time has not yet come in England.

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Mrs. Henry Fawcett takes a very hopeful view of the scheme. Such family life she thinks would be refining to the boys and bracing to the girls. "Instead of having the relationship between young men and women unduly narrowed till it sometimes appears, to consist solely of one thing, their friendships, Mrs. Fawcett says, will be broad—based on a hundred things with the result that the important subject of love and marriage will not get out of focus, as it were, but will take its due place and its right position among the factors that go to make up happy and vigorous lives. Many of the women told have done conspicuously good work in the century, adds Mrs. Fawcett, have received their education in a boy's school or in common with their brothers or on the same lines. Mrs. Fry learnt Latin and Mathematics with her brothers, Mary Carpenter was a schoolmaster's daughter and was taught with the boys, her father's pupils. Harriet Martineau was also sent to a boys' school by her parents who wished to help the school-master who had given up other work on account of his change to Unitarianism.

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Another approving voice in support of the mixed education of boys and girls is—that of Miss Page, Mistress at the Skinner's School—her experience has been gathered in America, where she went for the purpose of reporting on the working of mixed schools to the Gilchrist Commission. She says: "Girls in a high school, educated with boys have more dignity, quietness, and self-possession of manner; and boys show the influence of wholesome restraint in their manners. Each sex testing its strength with the other on an intellectual plane in the presence of the teacher, each one seeing the weakness and strength of the other learn to esteem what is essential at its true value."

At Naples, on the 1st ultimo, Prince Pigriatelli-Valle, a young man, who, having led a wild life, often expressed himself as tired of existence, put an end to himself by a shot from his revolver. To the magistrate who interrogated him in his dying moments as to the cause of his act, he replied, "I was tired of living, and die by my own hand."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In these days, when the writing of novels promises to become the universal recreation, employment, profession, and the shortest way of making a fortune, he who puts the world of writers in possession of a plot is clearly a benefactor of the nobler kind. Now here is a plot for a historical novel. The leading facts are perfectly true: in a historical novel there must always be the substratum of undoubted fact. The minor facts, including motive, character, public opinion, &c., are doubtful. This is most important for the novelist, because he can choose his view. The story belongs to the American War of Independence. As is very well known, there was a large and, in some parts, a powerful minority of colonials who were against the war. Among these was one Richard Lippincott, of New Jersey, who held a Captain's commission in the military service of the Crown. In the year 1782 he was with his company at New York. One day he heard of the death of his wife's half-brother, one Philip White, also, like himself, a loyalist and a soldier in the King's army. At Christmas time Philip White was so rash as to cross the enemy's lines in order to visit his mother and sisters. He was found in the house, taken out, and hanged by one Captain Huddy for a spy. This execution, which he considered sheer murder, made Lippincott mad. Chance shortly afterwards put Huddy into his power as a prisoner of war. Lippincott hanged him on an apple tree. "Up goes Huddy for White!" he said grimly. And he actually reported at headquarters that he had exchanged Huddy for White.

Washington immediately demanded the surrender of Lippincott as a murderer. This was refused owing to the representations of the United Loyalists. Washington then caused all the English officers in his hands to cast lots for hanging. The lot fell upon one Charles Asgill, a young officer of great promise. A day—a somewhat distant day—was fixed for his execution. Washington refused to give way. Then the young prisoner's mother in England appealed to the French Minister Vergennes; her appeal was published, and produced a profound effect both in Europe and America. Washington yielded, and Asgill was released. He died as Gen. Sir Charles Asgill, K. C. B., in 1823, aged seventy. The yielding of Washington was probably due to his tardy perception of the fact that the death of this youth would have been a murder of revenge, sure to be followed by deplorable retaliations, and certain to create a war of savages rather than civilised beings. Lippincott, whose memory has been defended by his granson, Mr. George Denison, in Sabine's "History of the Loyalists," went over to Canada, where he died at an advanced age in the year 1826. Here, I think, is a plot strong enough for anybody. Persons of weak imagination and feeble execution are respectfully invited not to meddle with it.

The legend, or admonition, which I recommended last week for the entrance hall of Abbotsford, was actually copied from one which I saw myself in the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. It did not refer to the wearing of hats in sacred places, but to quite another and even more offensive custom. "Gentlemen," it said, "are invited to—do so and so—others must." Of course, everybody at once assumed the rank, and imitated the manners, of a gentleman.

I have made an abominable blunder. I wrote, being imperfectly acquainted with Scotch geography, "Grampian" Hills when I should have said "Lowther" Hills. It is too ridiculous not to know where the Grampians lie! What would one think of the Scottish writer who would place the Peak in Essex, or Malvern Hill in Kent? Pity the sorrows of ignorance, thus detected. One of the many millions who have found me out indicates other points in which he says that I want a guide in Scotland. But, my dear Sir, one does not always parade all one's knowledge. For instance, you say that I omitted to mention Dalmeny Park. I had no occasion to mention Dalmeny Park. My driver, however, was eloquent on Lord Rosebery as we drove past Dalmeny Park. Give a man credit for what he saw; do not blame him for what he did not see; and please do not expect of me in Lanarkshire the same exact and minute knowledge that I should claim of London. "He little knows," says my Corrector, "how much of interest he has missed in the short drive from Edinburgh to Queen's Ferry for want of a guide." Alas! I thought I had indicated or suggested the existence of many points of inrerest had one the time to linger. Never mind; we will try the East Coast of Scotland again. I will invade the East Coast of Scotland with a countless horde of trippers and tourists, personally conducted.

A whole chapter in literary history on the blunders of writers might be written. Here is an idea for editors and writers. Collect the blunders. Ask living writers to confess the various occasions on which they have made foolish mistakes. Once, for instance—it is a long time ago—I confused in a certain public print two Dukes of Cumberland. Next day it rained letters pointing out this blunder. They were letters sarcastic, letters indignant, letters sorrowful. The editor sent them all on to me without comment. Once I made the mistake of speaking against the inordinate length of the Christmas holidays. The next day it rained letters from mothers. One, I remember, sent me a box of pills. Evidently, she said, the writer of that dastardly attack on the poor boys wanted a course of medicine. Never again will I venture to suggest that the matrons of this country would like to send back their boys before the expiration of six weeks. Then, of course, one's heroine has sometimes changed the colour of her eyes in the course of her history; and impossible distances have been travelled; and dead people have come to life again. I think, however, it was Victor Hugo who once made a man carry on his shoulder a ladder 300 feet long. Great in his romance, greater still is this great writer in his blunders. After this I think nothing of writing Grampian for Lowther. And perhaps it was the printer's doing. No doubt it was the printer's doing.

Those people who are staying at home for the month of August are, so far, to be congratulated. The rain falls comfortably upon them; they sit in their own houses enjoying the rain. From my study windows I can plainly discern the unfortunates who are pelted with rain on Dartmoor, on Whitby pier, and on the shores of Tor; I see them crowded together in their one little sitting-room, not without sharpness of speech, and bristlings and prickings of temper. It is, in fact, the customary August—rain and wind, driving cloud and gust, with thunderstorms. Last year I reckoned that out of twenty August holidays seventeen had been wet. This year would have made eighteen out of twenty-one. But this year we shall try September. Aha! The Augustan traveller will be coming home *enrhumé*, with a dreadful cold in his head and a shocking twist in his temper, and we shall be setting forth blithe and jolly, frisk and frolic, as Urquhart hath it, for a month of sunshine.

We were considering a week or two since the sad condition in which rich people would find themselves when they could no longer found schools, nor endow almshouses, nor enrich hospitals, nor relieve the deserving poor, because all these things would be done by the people for themselves. There is, however, one form of charitable foundation which will continue for some years to come. Mr. Passmore Edwards has discovered it. He builds a Library subject to the condition that the parish adopts the Free Libraries Act. I recommend the Imitation of this form of benevolence. We very much want the universal adoption of the Free Libraries Act, and such a gift as a building for the Library not only stimulates the partisans of that Act, but inseparably connects the name of the donor with the most useful institution in the parish next to the Parish Stocks, now, unfortunately, in abeyance. For the sentiment of the thing, I would rather build a row of almshouses; but the Library is the more modern form of charity, and by far the more useful.

There is a little patch upon the map of London which is, I believe, the least known bit upon the whole of that huge atlas. It is so little known that none of the maps, except the Ordnance Survey, give all its streets and courts. First of all, it occupies the site of an ancient monastery; the roads and streets which are its boundaries were once field paths and country lanes; their course is still unaltered; also, if you consult the map of Roques, which was published in the year 1745, you will find that no change has [illegible] the place for a hundred and fifty years at least; and, since it escaped the Fire, very little change has been made, except for houses falling down which have been rebuilt since the days of Elizabeth. Here are many ancient houses with overhanging fronts and gables; here are shops with the old-fashioned windows; here are houses of wood—did you think there were any wooden houses at all left in London? Here the disposition of the streets suggests the courts of the Close and the Cloister; the memory of the monastic garden still lingers in a little row of cottages with front gardens and green wooden palings; the narrow streets show one what a great part of London was like before the Fire; it also shows how plague and pestilence would run from house to house in streets so narrow that one could shake hands across; in them the air is close and heavy; the childen are pale and unhealthy; women with pale faces look out of window; the leading industry is bookbinding, which is a pallid trade; there are never any vehicles in the place; and in the midst stands one of the noblest churches that London has to show. Gentle reader, go and find this quarter.

It is evident that some energetic measures will have to be taken with the Native Court in Egypt. It is intolerable that labourers working for the Khedive should make such an attack on a British subject as that which was proved the other day, and should only receive a sentence of three months' imprisonment. The natural consequence of such proceedings is that assults upon Europeans are becoming more frequent, and the Native Court must either learn how to administer justice or else expect to see itself deprived of all its powers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The collections of income tax in the Punjab last year were roughly Rs. 29,000 better than in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 4,000 came from the Accountant-General's office, being derived presumably from enhancements of salary by allowances for exchange. The rest was collected in the ordinary way. In Delhi the final demand for the year was increased by Rs. 10,500, a good indication of the growing prosperity of the city. On the other hand large remissions had to be made at Ferozepore, owing to losses suffered by the local traders through a fall in the price of wheat. The total income tax revenue for the year was a little over twelve and a half lakhs.

The football tournament ties have been drawn as follows: First round: the Shropshires play the Simla Volunteers; all other teams have drawn byes. Second round: (A) Devonshire play Simla Albion Club; (B) Duke of Cornwall's play Somersets; (C) Royal Welsh play Highland Light Infantry; (D) Cameronians play the winner of the first round. Semi-final; Winners of A and B play and winners of C vs. the winners of D. The final will be played on the 18th.

The Agents of the South Indian and Madras Railways intend shortly to pay a joint visit to Nandyal to inspect the native refreshment room arrangements of the Southern Mahratta Railway at that station. The Agent of the Madras Railway made one experiment of this kind at Raichore but it did not answer. He has always been anxious to do what he can in this direction and has consulted many leading natives on the subject, but none of them seem to have been able to offer him any practical suggestions.

It is said that the negotiations of the traffic Manager of the Madras Railway with the several steam-ship companies in regard to the through booking of passengers and goods via Calicut to Bombay have not proved successful.

A Bangalore contemporary understands that the retirement of the Inspector-Generel of Forests of Mysore will be delayed for another month, as the officer to relieve him, Colonel Campbell Walker, will not arrive till November next.

The tender of the Brush Electrical Engineering Company for the supply of the whole of the apparatus required for lighting the Arkonam Railway Station by electricity has been accepted by the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway.]

"The growth of the town of Bezwada is over, and its trade has no strength for expansion." This is the conclusion arrived at by Mr. F. du P. Oldfield, ex-officio Chairman of the Bezwada Municipality upon the fact that a small amount of land has been taken up in the Municipality for building sites. There have been a few applications for land for dwelling houses but none for godowns and factories. He attributes this in part at least to the completion of the East-Coast Railway, and the consequent *rapprochement* between the village trader and his means of transit, which has reduced the former agency business of the town.

A Cochin Correspondent writes to us on the 2nd instant:—"It is with extreme regret that I have to report that H. H. the Rajah of Cochin, K.C.I.E., is seriously ill. His Highness has been more or less in bad health for the past two weeks, but no importance was attached to his illness till Friday last when serious symptoms set in. Since Saturday he has been under Surgeon-Major R. Pemberton's treatment, and this morning his Highness was visited by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Branfoot who arrived last night from Madras. Mr. Thomson, the British Resident, is at Bolghotty where he will probably stay till the Maharajah's health improves. The Rajah of Cochin is much loved and respected by all and his sudden illness has caused great grief and anxiety throughout the State."

It has been found necessary to demolish the city Police station at Jhelum. The structure has been condemned as unsafe, and the cause is ascribed to the floods of July 1893, the effects of which still remain apparent in many parts of the city.

The Madras Railway has achieved a record. In the last half year it not only earned its 5 per cent. guarantee but Rs. 1,17,000 in addition, and this after paying for two new engines and increasing its contributions to the Provident Fund. Mr. Moss and his subordinate officers are to be heartily congratulated on having at last passed the Rubicon.

From the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 6 Europeans, 11 East Indians, 33 Native Christians, 371 Hindus and 58 Mahomedans, died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 479 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 439. The deaths are thus classified:—8 from cholera, 5 from measles, 160 from fevers, 78 from dysentery, 36 from diarrhœa, and 192 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 55·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 50·4 per 1,000 per annum.

Colonel Ian Hamilton, D.S.O., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, but at present employed on the staff of the Chitral Relief Force, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Elles as Deputy Quarter-Master-General at Army Headquarters. Colonel Hamilton is a Colonel few days senior in rank to Colonel Elles, and though not a Staff College officer like the latter, he has seen much active service both regimental and on the staff. He was through the Afghan War of 1878-80, being for a portion of [illegible] time on General Dunham Massey's staff. He then accompanied the 92nd Highlanders to South Africa, where his gallantry at Majuba Hill was very noticeable. He was badly wounded in that action. He afterwards shared in the Soudan campaign, and electing for service in India joined Lord Roberts' personal staff accompanying him to Burma in 1886 and eventually becoming Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry. The present Commander-in-Chief appointed him his Military Secretary, which post he has held for 2½ years. Colonel Hamilton will, it is understood, be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, now officiating for him.

The proposal at present under discussion to attempt the gradual introduction of Romanised Urdu in the Government offices in the North-West Provinces, is denounced by a vernacular paper "as a practical confession of the want of linguistic powers of the N.-W.P. Government officials." Apart from the animus which probably prompted this criticism, it can hardly be denied that there is a substratum of truth underlying it. It is difficult to see what benefit can be contemplated from the realisation of the proposal, except the increased facility with which registers and records could be examined by European officers. It may, of course, be regarded as the initial step towards the complete ousting of the vernacular character, but it may be doubted whether such a project is ever likely to reach maturity. From the native point of view one can imagine that it is regarded in very much the same way as Pitman's phonetic spelling is viewed by the majority of Englishmen. As regards the criticism on the inadequate knowledge, apart from an everyday colloquial knowledge, possessed by civilians of the vernacular, it is, with a good many exceptions of course, far from being entirely untrue. The deficiency, moreover, is not so much the fault of individuals, as of the system by which so little stress is laid on a thoroughly competent knowledge of the vernacular. It is well known that in the departmental examinations, while in such subjects as Rent and Revenue law, Police Procedure, and Treasury work and Accounts civilians are subjected to a decidedly searching test, that in the vernacular is, or at any rate has been lately, little more than a mere form. In April 1894 out of twelve or thirteen candidates, only one succeeded in passing in either the revenue or treasury subjects, whereas in the vernacular everyone without exception passed. This year the results, if not exactly identical, were very similar. It is by no means desirable that the standard in the other subjects should be lowered, but it may be worth considering whether an equal insistence on a knowledge of the vernacular would not be ultimately beneficial. Absolute fluency in reading the most crabbed varieties of the written character is an accomplishment only to be acquired by years of practice and familiarity, and is probably from a practical point of view unlikely to repay the labour bestowed; but a tolerable and useful acquaintance with it is not by any means difficult of acquirement.

With reference to recent remarks which on the comparative merits of the Chamberland Pasteur and Berkefeld filters, a well informed correspondent assures an up-country paper that for general use in India there will be difficulty in choosing between the two, and advises public bodies to await Mr. Hankin's official report on the subject. It would be interesting to see the cylinders of these two filters tested under equal flow, instead of equal pressure conditions, to bear whether the Berkefeld, used under its special pressure conditions, permits of more than a "growing through," and also the shortest time within which such a "growing through" can take place under general filtering conditions. The P. C. for more than laboratory or domestic use is slow, and requires pressure, the tubes foul and filtration becomes much slower. For a domestic filter we do not want one to give us "microbe free" water for six months without cleaning. The filters require cleaning only within the time required for so called "growing through."

An old landmark on the Simla Ridge will be seen for the last time this season—"Somerset House," occupied so many years by Messrs. Francis Ramsay and Co., and bought a few years ago by the Punjab Banking Company, is to be pulled down, and in its place a handsome structure is to be erected from the designs of Mr. A. Craddock for the Punjab Bank, Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. Ranken and Co., and Messrs. Johnston and Hoffman. It will be three storeys high and facing the south.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presiding. There was an unusually large attendance of Fellows.

CONFERENCE OF THE DEGREE OF B. A.

The Senate conferred *in absentia* the degree of B. A. (second class) on Joseph Anthony C. A. Vas, of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Rev. Father Dreckman proposed, and Professor Hathornthwaite seconded, that priority be given to the seventh and eighth items on the agenda. Dealing with changes in the University Examinations, to be brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade.

Priority having been granted Mr. Justice Ranade, in accordance with the notice of motion given by him moved, "That candidates failing at any University examination, but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks, obtainable in that subject, should be excused from examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination. Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed."

In support of his motion the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—It will be useful to refer briefly here to the circumstances, under which the proposition, which I have the honour to move for your consideration, comes up before you in its present form. In the Vice-Chancellor's address at the Convocation meeting in 1894, considerable stress was laid by him upon the strain of studies under which our students labour, and to which they too often succumb, being prematurely cut off in the prime of life. The strain of studies was admitted as a fact by all those who took part in that controversy. The only difference in our views related to the causes which disabled the students to bear the strain. Last year about this time, a large number of the Fellows of the University submitted for the consideration of the Syndicate two proposals by which this strain of studies might to a considerable extent be lightened and made bearable. They took the form of the proposition I have now the honour to move, and the other proposition which succeeds it in the agenda paper. A majority of the Syndicate, however, declined to take any action in respect of these suggestions, or even to refer them to the Faculties for their opinion. The gentlemen who had made these suggestions, finding that the Syndicate was thus immoveable, made a special requisition for a meeting of the Senate to consider these same propositions. I cannot but think that in this and in some other matters it would have been more graceful on the part of the Syndicate, if, before setting their face against these suggestions, they had referred them for consideration to the Faculties, for, in that case, we should have had now here the benefit of the mature deliberation of the several Faculties instead of the bare refusal of an executive body like the Syndicate to consider the matter. This is, however, by the way. Those who made the requisition were, in consequence of what had happened before, obliged to stick to the form of propositions as they were placed before the Syndicate. If they had changed the wording, or altered in any respect the details of the suggestions made by them, they would have to wait for another year, as the Syndicate must, under existing rules, deliberate upon all propositions ere they can be brought before the Senate. To avoid this delay it was thought proper to stick to the wording of the propositions as they were placed before the Syndicate and take a vote of the Senate, trusting that in the discussion here suitable amendments might be introduced if deemed necessary. I may say at once that I and those who are with me in this matter will welcome such amendments in detail, as we are above all anxious that only

THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED

in this suggestion should be affirmed. That principle, I need hardly say, is that as far as possible, when a student has passed in any one or more subjects or groups of subjects and failed in others, he should not be compelled to pass again in that same subject or group of subjects in which he has obtained satisfactory marks. Whether this limit of satisfaction should be represented by 45 per cent. marks or 50 per cent., or whether it should be confined to failure in one or more subjects, are questions of detail on which we are quite willing to take the sense of the Senate as a whole and bow to its decision. Forty-five per cent. has been fixed upon, because the limit is neither too high nor too low, for in most of the examinations in the Arts course 30 per cent. is the limit for passing in all subjects, and 45 per cent. is necessary for second class and 60 per cent. for the first class. The percentages in the B. Sc., L. C. E., and M. A. examinations are lower than the limits mentioned above. In the subject of Law the necessary pass marks are 33⅓ in each subject, and 50 per cent. are required for the total. In Medicine in the first and the second examinations the necessary pass marks are 33⅓ and 45 for total, and in the L. M. the necessary marks are 50 per cent. in each subject and also in the total. I understand that in the Cambridge University the standard of pass marks is 25 in each subject and 30 on the whole, and the examination takes place in two parts which may be taken separately at the option of the students. It will be thus seen that 45 per cent., being 50 per cent. more than the Cambridge standard, represents what may be called a satisfactory limit in most of the examinations, and that is the reason why that limit has been selected. If, however, it is the sense of the majority of those who are present here that the limit in any particular examination should be 50 per cent., I shall for my part be prepared to accept such an amendment. It will be seen that we do not wish to touch the classes, but want only to provide for the passes in each examination. This point will, I hope, be borne in mind by those who take part in this discussion.

THE PROPOSAL NOT A NOVEL ONE.

It may be said that this is a novel suggestion, which has not been before recognised by this University. In educational matters we are all Conservatives, and, if it were really a novel suggestion, I should myself have felt much hesitation in bespeaking your favour on this occasion. As a matter of fact, however, there is no novelty in the proposal as the principle has been recognised by this and other Universities. In the regulations published in our Calendar, B A. candidates who have passed in Roman History and Roman Law are regarded to have passed the first LL. B. examination without being required to separately run the risk of a second examination. (Vide Bombay Calendar 1894-95, N. B. to regulation 31st p. 44.) Similar concessions are made in regard to the B. Sc. examination in favour of candidates who have passed M.A. and B.A. examinations, in certain subjects which come under the B. Sc. course (vide N. B. to regulation 35th, p. 49); and a like exemption is allowed in regard to certain subjects in the L. C. E. examination (N. B. to regulation 27th, p. 80); and also in First examination in Medicine (N. B. to regulation 4, p. 67). The principle on which these exemptions are allowed is a very correct principle, and if its correctness has been accepted in the manner stated above, its more general extension may be objected to on other grounds, but certainly not on the ground that the principle is a novel one and not recognised by the University. If the principle is recognised as a wise one in reference to examinations in different Faculties, I fail to see how its recognition in respect of the same Faculty and the same examination, can be deemed to be out of the usual line. In the sister University of Madras students are allowed to pay fees in proportion to the subjects in which they wish to appear any year, and in this way they are permitted to pass separately in groups of subjects, (vide Madras Calendar for 1894, pp. 59 and 79.) In the medical examinations in England the same practice prevails to a large extent. In the Cambridge University the Arts course is divided into two parts, anyone of which may be taken separately. There is, therefore, no novelty in the principle advocated.

THE CHANGE A DESIRABLE ONE.

I am fully aware that there is not much force in the argument that a change is not novel if one cannot show that it is also a desirable and necessary improvement. The prevailing impression seems to be that which Professor Moller gives expression to in his letter to me. He thinks that the number of students who pass in a subject one year and fail in it the next year is very small and not worth legislating for. If the number of such students were really very small I should [illegible] with this opinion. The case, however, is [illegible] The number is not small, and is, [illegible] agree able that [illegible] will be no [illegible] the other way. [illegible] fact, so considerable [illegible] therefore [illegible] excuse for our further interference in this matter. I arranged to consult the views of a large number of those who are practically acquainted with the working of our colleges, and they fully bear out what I have stated above. Of course everything depends upon the basal number or standard with which we compared these figures of second failures in subjects in which the candidates have once passed. It is obvious that we cannot accept the figures for first failures as a basis for comparison. By the condition of the inquiry the comparisons can only be made with the totals of second or third failures. The Principal of the Samaldas College has furnished me with returns showing that during the last two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 out of 19 second failures in the different Art examinations as many as 14 failed in subjects in which they had passed once and five failed in other subjects than those in which they had passed before. The Professor of Mathematics of the Baroda College has sent a return which shows that for the same two years out of 98 students who failed twice, 23 failed in the subjects in which they had passed before and 65 in other subjects. The Professor of Sanskrit in the Ahmedabad College has sent a return which shows that out of 23 students who failed twice, 12 failed in subjects in which they had passed before and 11 in other subjects. Professor Muller of the Elphinstone College has sent a return from which it appears that out of 103 students who failed twice, 26 failed in the subjects in which they had passed before and 77 failed in other subjects. Professor [illegible]wate of the Deccan College has sent a return from which it appears that out of 32 students who failed twice, 13 failed in subjects in which they had passed before and 19 in other subjects. The returns from other places have not been prepared in a handy way.

STATISTICS IN SUPPORT OF THE MOTION.

Dr. MacDonald, the Registrar, was good enough to place the examination results for the last three years at my disposal, and I have thus been able to obtain more accurate figures than those which the managers of the colleges have supplied. A statement of the results has been prepared under my supervision and is printed for distribution. It will be seen from that statement that comparing the matriculation results of 1892 and 1893 and excluding those whose papers by reason of their failure in English were not examined in other subjects, there were 187[illegible] second failures, and out of them [illegible] failed in subjects in which they had passed before. This gives some conception of the great way in which the present rules operate at the beginning of young men's career. In the P. E. examination, out of 353 second failures 1[illegible] failed in subjects in which the candidates had passed once. In the Intermediate out of [illegible] who failed twice, 15 failed in subjects in which they had passed once. Out

of 36 cases of second failures in the B. A. under the old rules, ten were plucked in the subjects in which they had passed before. In the LL.B. examination under the old rules, out of 54 second failures 32 students failed in the subjects in which they had passed before. In the three examinations in the Medical Faculty out of 53 cases of second failures 26 failed in subjects in which they had passed once before. In the B. Sc. examination out of five second failures, two failed in the subjects in which they had passed before. In the second examination in Agriculture there were two cases of second failures, and both the candidates failed in subjects in which they had passed before. In the M. A. examination there was one case of second failure, and the student failed in the subjects in which he had passed before. In the L. C. E. students are more fortunate owing to the low standard exacted, as out of 60, 53 passed on the first occasion and seven failed who did not care to appear again. Taking all the examinations together, it will be seen that out of a total of 732 cases of second failures, as many as 381, or slightly over fifty per cent., were cases in which students failed in subjects in which they had passed before. This proportion of fifty per cent. represents a waste of energy and of youth, and an addition to the student's anxiety and trouble, which, to those who are acquainted with University life, will appear to be frightfully severe, if not positively cruel. Under the present system requiring students to pass in every subject the chances of failures are thus multiplied fifty per cent. among the second failures, and the benefits of higher education are denied to them unless they choose to spend another year and more in the college, even though their competency has been once tested in certain subjects in which they have the misfortune to fail on a second trial.

WHY PRESENT RULES SHOULD BE MODIFIED.

I hope I have made my meaning sufficiently plain. If the present rule were modified the student who fails once in certain subjects and passes in others will have his attention drawn to his deficiencies, and not resign himself to a listless life of toil without assurance of obtaining success in a game more or less of chance. It is with a view to take away this chance element as far as possible that the present proposal has been brought before you for consideration. I know there are those who think that the power of devoting attention equally to a number of subjects is itself an advantage which should not be lightly given up. This is no doubt to a certain extent true, but the sacrifice for a sentiment like this is out of all proportion to that advantage when 50 per cent. students certified to have passed in particular subjects are obliged to undergo the same jail discipline over again without heart in the work and with a trust in chance more than in honest labour. The system encourages the worst results of cramming; above all it places a strain of work on the physical and mental energies of students under which they either break down, or get disgusted with what should be a work of love and hope. Examinations are like the pricks to a horse; if you prick your horse on rare occasions he performs noble work and leaps over difficulties. If you prick him till his sides bleed every time that he stumbles, though he may have performed good service you spoil your horse and to a certain extent you spoil yourselves. Examinations are good stimulants to a hopeful patient when administered occasionally by wise doctors in small quantities. If you over-stimulate your patient the drain may not be seen at once, but is none the less certain. They are like the strong liquor which should be taken sparingly, otherwise they destroy the body and mind equally and unfit the student for the more serious work of life. In no other country in the world is the system so stiff and unsympathetic as in the Indian Universities. For pass degrees the old Universities only insist upon requiring that the student is not a dunce, and an idle, good-for-nothing fellow. The stimulus of stiff examinations is confined only to those who seek honours, prizes, and scholarships. Here we have reversed the process, and I have, therefore, ventured to solicit your consideration of the subject. The seriousness of the evil will be realized by those who have studied the life and death statistics of our best graduates. Whatever may be the causes of the heavy mortality, the fact is admitted on all hands. Though some of these causes are more or less beyond our control, it does not follow that we should not seek to regulate the causes within our control which aggravate the evil. I have already stated that I do not insist upon any particular detail being accepted by the Senate. If the principle is once accepted that the present system requires reform in the direction suggested, the details may be safely left to the several Faculties and to the Syndicate, if the Senate in its wisdom thinks that those details require further elaboration. I myself feel convinced that 45 per cent. for passing a student in any one subject or group of subjects is a limit high enough, especially where no class distinctions or prizes are open to the student who passes his subjects not in one but in two examinations. The idea that students will only care to pass in one subject each year is only a speculative possibility. The students have to face the exigencies of life, and they cannot afford to dandle with them. To summarize what I have said above I hope to have shown, first, that the strain of studies requires to be lightened in the interests of students and of University teaching generally: secondly, that the change suggested is based upon a principle already recognised by this and other Uni[illegible]ies; thirdly, that the present arrangement works [illegible] mischievously in regard to at least fifty per cent. [illegible]ond failures; fourthly, that 45 per cent. is a safe [illegible] for passing a student in any one subject finally; [illegible], that the present arrangement encourages cram[illegible] and a trust in chance which unsettles and defeats [illegible]ucating influence of examinations; sixthly, that [illegible]form proposed will improve the mental and bodily [illegible] of the students. If these reasons find favour [illegible]he gentlemen of the Senate, I hope they will accept [illegible]otion in all its details, or if, after accepting the [illegible]ple, they think further deliberation necessary, they [illegible] require the Syndicate and the Faculties to give their best attention to the subject. (Loud applause.)

STATISTICS OF FAILURES.

The subjoined figures were placed before the meeting by Mr Justice Ranade in support of his arguments.

In the following statement is shown the number of students who have failed second and third ti[illegible] several examinations held by the Bombay [illegible] in 1893-94. In the third column is gi[illegible] University of [illegible] on the number w[illegible]uch students as have failed in the subjects in which they had passed previously, and the fourth column gives the percentages :—

FOR 1893 AND 1894.

Name of Examination.	No. of Students failing 2nd & 3rd time.	No. of Students failing in subjects in which they had passed.	Proportion of failures in 3rd column to those of 2nd.
*Matriculation (1892-93)	188	144	76 p.c.
Previous Ex. in Arts	353	148	41·9
Intermediate Ex. for B.A.	38	15	39·4
2nd B.A. (under old rules)	36	10	27·7
LL. B. (under old rules)	54	32	59·25
M. A.	1	1	100·
First Ex. in Medicine	9	3	33·3
Second Ex. in Medicine	15	8	53·3
L. M. & S.	29	15	52·
F. C. E.	...	...	...
P. C. E.	2	1	50·
L. C. E.	...	...	...
2nd B. C.	5	2	40·
2nd Ex. in Agriculture	2	2	100·
Total	732	381	52·

* These figures are exclusive of those who failed in English and whose other papers were therefore not examined.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, in seconding the resolution, said the the proposer of the resolution had dealt so exhaustively therewith that he need not speak much by way of commending it to their acceptance. All he said was that in their efforts to arrive at an ideal standard of examination, they should have regard to the common frailties of humanity and human nature itself.

The Rev. Dr Mackichan moved that the meeting should pass on to the next business on the agenda. He said that under the present circumstances it was impossible for the Senate to consider the motion without its being referred to the Faculty. If the Syndicate had not sent the proposal to the Faculty the members who proposed it, must ascertain that it was naturally considered by the Faculty. What was the Faculty for, if not to consider the details. When a proposal was brought before the Senate, they were bound down to adhere to it in substance. They could only make verbal alterations [illegible] resolution, and could not make a change in [illegible] The Faculty had that liberty which the [illegible] The proposer himself had said that the [illegible] the substance [illegible] commit himself [illegible] proposal. Senate had not [illegible] was not prepared to co[illegible] to [illegible] The amendments too were at fault. Mr. Setalwad, for instance, was not in a position to speak of the three Faculties to which his amendment referred. His (Dr. Mackichan's) motion was not antagonistic to the resolution of Mr. Justice Ranade, which was a crude proposal as it was not threshed out. The Senate should not take any action in the matter until the matter is deliberately discussed in the different Faculties concerned. The Faculty's function was as it were set aside by the resolution being brought directly in the Senate. The results would be deplorable if the University adopted a proposal which was not discussed in the Faculty. He did not wish to go into the merits of the proposition as the mover himself had not decided upon the details. It would be best in the interest of the University not to adopt the resolution before it was deliberated upon by the Faculty.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta appreciated the reasons which actuated Dr. Mackichan to move the Senate to pass on to the other business on the agenda. He entirely agreed with the reasons of Dr. Mackichan, but Mr. Mehta thought that the subject should not be unceremoniously dismissed without a definite expression of opinion, because if they did so, the Syndicate would think that the subject was not worthy of being threshed out by the Senate. It was a very important subject and required their careful attention, and it would be unwise to throw away such a valuable motion simply because it had not been previously sent to the Faculty. It was their duty to consider the proposal carefully, and he would therefore propose that the debate on the question be adjourned.

Professor Hathornthwaite said that he wished to say that the matter was thoroughly threshed out by the Syndicate. It was not correct to say as Mr. Justice Ranade had said that the matter was unceremoniously dismissed by the Syndicate. The Vice-Chancellor had made an interesting minute when the matter was discussed before the Syndicate. When the requisition was sent to the Syndicate, that body considered the subject in all its details, but they did not refer it to the Faculties as they did not think it desirable to do so. The decision was arrived at after careful deliberation.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan's motion was then put to vote and lost by a majority of 48 votes against 36.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved that the debate on the question be adjourned. He said that the subject required very careful consideration, and they should not decide it so hastily. Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the motion for the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by a large majority.

MR. PEPYS AND HIS DIARY.

The latest instalment of the full text of Pepys's Diary—"The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M. A., F.R.S., Edited with Additions by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A." (London: G. Bell and Sons)—carries us through the troublous period from October, 1666, to June 1667, when owing to the conduct of a dissolute and unpatriotic monarch, two foreign enemies gained, happily for the last time a footing England. While the French and the Dutch were devastating the shores of the Thames, and feeble attempts were made to check their progress by the sending out of "fire ships," that worthy pair Charles II and his brother James, Duke of York, were as usual squandering the resources of the nation in shameful excesses, and setting any example the evil influence of which is only too well shown in Pepys's own cases. Pepys was of course an authority on all that concerned the Navy, and this is the account he gives of the state of the Navy at a time when our very national existence stood in peril.

THE BRITISH NAVY IN 1666.

The seamen grow very rude, and everything out of order; commanders having no power over their seamen, but the seamen do what they please. Few stay on board, but all coming running up hither to town, and nobody can with justice blame them, we owing them so much money, and their families must starve if we do not give them money, or their procure upon their tickets from some people that will trust them. Our losses both of reputation and ships, having been greater than is thought have ever been suffered in all ages put together before.

It does not seem that Pepys had any return of his old Republican feelings, such as led him as he tells us, to make a speech about the doom of traitors on the occasion of the execution of Charles I., when he was a boy at school. In 1666 he had become a prosperous man, as is shown by the minute account of the steady growth of his savings. Having about 7,000*l*. of his own in cash upon his premises, a large sum for those days, his only desire seems to have been to live in peace and quiteness a loyal subject. At the same time, secure, no doubt, as he thought in the secrecy of his cipher, he did not hesitate to put the blame of the existing state of things on the right shoulders. He says:

The Dutch are known to be abroad with eighty sails of ships of war, and twenty fire ships: and the French come into the Channel with twenty sail of men-of-war and five fire ships, while we have not a ship at sea to do them any hurt with, but are calling in all we can, while our Ambassadors are treating at Bredah, and the Dutch look upon them as come to beg peace, and use them accordingly, and all this through the negligence of our Prince, who hath power, if he would, to master all these with the money and men that he hath had the command of, and may now have, if he would mind his business. But for aught we see, the Kingdom is likely to be lost, as well as the reputation of it is, for ever, notwithstanding so much reputation got and preserved by a rebell that went before him.

To do the Dutch seaman credit, it is only fair to say that, according to Pepys, they used their opportunities with moderation. In spite of some strong provocation they received, they killed no one in cold blood, and they did not wantonly destroy property. In one case, at least, the people in the invaded parts of the country seem to have suffered more at the hands of their unruly and semi-mutinous defenders than at those of their enemies.

PEPYS TROUBLED WITH MONEY.

The times were out of joint, and Pepys, an extremely nervous man, was so beside himself that he could, as he tells us, hardly sleep at night. The ruins of London were still smoking after the great fire when there came news of fighting with rebels in Scotland, and all sorts of wild rumours were current as to the intentions of schismatics and others in London, so that a strong military force guarded the entrances to the capital. Then on top of this came the landing of foreign troops at a time when the Navy Office was in such sore straits that it was constantly being served with writs for non-payment of liabilities. Some of these writs were served upon Pepys personally, and he seems to have been rather uneasy in his mind in consequence, even though he knew that it was only in a highly technical sense that he could be adjudged the debtor. The trouble he had with his own money is such as cannot readily be conceived in an age of banking. His money was kept in two iron chests in the cellar below his residence in Seething-lane. The danger of an invasion determined him at last to send a portion of it to his father at Brampton, there to be buried in a garden. Mrs. Pepys was commissioned to take the money down by coach, and her mission was successfully accomplished. It seems, however, that Pepys senior rather imprudently buried the money in broad daylight, so that he might have been seen in the act, and Pepys found a fresh reason for torturing himself in this circumstance when he was informed of it. As usual, he vented his spleen upon poor Mrs. Pepys, who must have had much to put up with. For two days, he tells us, he spoke curtly to his wife, and then only when she spoke to him. Here is an amusing description of their domestic relations:

So home to dinner, where my wife having dressed her self in a silly dress of a blue petticoat uppermost, and a white satin waistcoat and white hood, though I think she did it because her gown is gone to the tailor's, did, together with my being hungry, which always makes me peevish, make me angry, but when my belly was full, were friends again, and dine, and then by water down to Greenwich, and thence walked to Woolwich.

PEPYS' CHARACTER.

No new light is thrown upon the character of Pepys himself by the portions of the Diary now made public for the first time. They serve, however, to heighten the effect of his portrait. He shows really wonderful acuteness in public affairs for his time. In one place he explains how he is convinced that the altering of the value of money can only benefit a certain class at the expense of other people, and he clearly sees the folly of the Act making penal the exportation of cattle from Ireland, an Act which according to one noble lord of the period, could only be opposed by those with an Irish interest or an Irish understanding. Says Pepys:

The house did this day order to be engrossed the Bill against importing Irish cattle: a thing, it seems, carried on by the Western Parliament men, wholly against the sense of most of the rest of the House, who think if you do this you give the Irish again cause to rebel. [illegible] plenty on both sides makes us mad.

Thus Pepys in his private character [illegible] less [illegible]

As for Mr. P. [illegible] better. His co[illegible] said perhaps the[illegible] conduct amidst all the public calamities that are the cause of so much uneasiness to him shows no sign whatever of improving. It was indeed good for him that his wife could not have a peep at the transcript of his notes which we owe to the patient industry of Mr. Mynors Bright. The present volume of the new edition of the Diary is the sixth. Probably it will be completed in two more.

THE "MOGADORE" OF THE "TAPE."

The mechanism of the tape is easy to understand. The central office receives the information and transmits the currents, which cause certain inked types to fall in each machine simultaneously. These types drop on to a long, narrow strip of paper which is gradually unwound from a drum, and so the telegram is slowly printed in the full sight of all. Stock Exchange prices, Parliamentary reports, and especially "all the winners and starting prices," are eagerly perused by anxious on-lookers as the machine monotonously imprints its momentous missive. In no place is "the tape" more essential that in the secret betting clubs of the City and the East End. Any ordinary race-day finds one of these places thronged with bookmakers and 'punters'—layers and takers of odds awaiting the announcement of the runners to make their bets. The betting goes on till the preliminary tick announces that the race is over and the names of the winner and "placed horses" are coming through—and the breathless hush of the anxious crowd contrasts forcibly with the preceding turmoil. But, alas! machinery is not always infallible, and now and then a hitch occurs—an accidental turn of the wrong handle or a loose lever at the Central; and, instead of the all-important words, there is printed on the tape only a mad admixture of x's, j's, and z's with figures and vowels besprinkled here and there. This nonsensical rubbish is, in slang terms, "Mogadore," and when it occurs, there is nothing for it but to continue the betting and await the arrival of the evening papers. A sharp young fellow (at one time a telegraph operator) has been making a small fortune during the last few months at one of these clubs. He has secretly mastered the principles which govern "Mogadore"; for, of course, when the right message has been transmitted and it has got altered in transit, the causes of the alteration are limited in number.

The resulting cipher is not a mere hodge-podge, but only needs a key to make it as intelligible as ordinary English. This he would mentally translate of course without showing any one that he could [illegible] sense of the muddled mass), and then, make a[illegible]t having ceased, quietly back the horse betting [illegible]ounced as the winner. He would always already ann[illegible] take care to invest a little money, at the same [illegible] on horses which he knew had lost. as a "blind," [illegible] successes when Mogadore was on the His frequent su[illegible]iceable after a time, that the tape became so [illegible] the game was spoilt. The secret leaked out [illegible] has since been altered, so rule of the betting [illegible] booked after the flag has that now no bets can [illegible] horses have been started on once dropped and the [illegible] winning-post. their journey towards the [illegible]

CURIOUS RELIEF.

Gruesome superstitions prevail to this day in some parts of the Continent. In the neighbourhood of Naples the dangerous bite of the tarantula is not cured by medicine or surgery, but by totally alien functions. Absolute confidence is placed in the efficacy of lively motion, and the bitten person is made to dance, some times with the stimulus of a horsewhip, till he sinks to the ground from sheer exhaustion. These methods are applied to patients possibly in the belief that the violent agitation of the blood caused by exercise counteracts the torpor produced by the bite of the tarantula. But this motive does not apply to another form of cure when the dancing is done by others. In some Neapolitan villages the sufferer is buried up to his neck in manure and twenty-one female dancers are selected to surround him with their quick gyrations; seven are widows, seven wives, and seven maidens. When they drop off from lassitude he is extricated from his position and thrown into a moderately heated oven. When he does not die from the bite or the treatment the charm is said to have worked.

THE East Lancashire Regiment had a comfortable journey from the Malakand to Lucknow, the weather being fairly cool. The ice provided at the halting places was much appreciated.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decay[illegible]

HOW THE LEOPARD GOT ITS SPOTS.

"WHEN we were young," says Sir John Lubbock, in his "Fifty Years of Science," "we knew that the leopard had spots, the tiger was striped, and the lion tawny; but why this was so it did not occur to us to ask; and if we had asked, no one could have answered. Now we see at a glance that the stripes of the tiger have reference to its life among the jungle grasses; the lion is sandy like the desert; while the markings of the leopard resemble spots of sunshine glancing through the leaves." But is this after all, the whole meaning—is it, indeed, the real meaning of the stripes and spots with which so many animals are decorated? There can be no doubt that the stripes of the tiger, harmonising as they do with the lights and shadows of its lair among the reeds, are of great service by helping to hide their wearer from its prey and its pursuers. But there are so many beasts which are marked like the tiger and the leopard—not only so many, but of such varied manner of life—that it is the opinion of Dr. Bonavia in his newbook, "studies in evolution of animals," that there is more significance in such decorations than has been hitherto suspected, and that they are the key, not to the habits, but to the ancestry of the animals that wear them. The special aim of his "Studies in the Evolution of Animals" is, to use his own words, to account for "features which, I think, have not been hitherto sufficiently recognised by biologists as indications of derivation. . . Of course every one knows that leopards and spotted cats are allied, but probably few suspect that the spots in leopards may indicate a distinct derivation from animals which have no spots. I don't mean with lions and pumas and other individuals of the cat tribe, but with certain extinct animals. In works of comparative anatomy, professors show that the internal structure of mammals—bone for bone, muscle for muscle—are identical. Then whence comes all this difference of external surface? How comes it that the leopard is rosetted, the cheetah spotted, the tiger and the zebra striped in one direction, while the ocelot is striped in another direction and so forth? Evolutionists declare that these external colours and markings have been brought about by adaptation to surroundings. In the following pages I have discussed what modification of this theory is, in my judgment, needed in order to make it conformable to all the facts that I shall place before the reader. . . . One of the problems to be solved is—How came the rosettes on the jaguar, the stripes on the tiger and zebra, the dapples on the horse, into being? Undoubtedly they must have reference to some ancestral features. What ancestor or ancestors have their existing features been inherited from, for assuredly they present evidence of inheritance, as much as the bones of their skeletons?"

DR. BONAVIA'S THEORY

of the origin of these markings will, to most people probably, appear startling in its boldness and originality. He supports his views with copious and interesting details, aided by a large number of diagrams and of masterly reproductions of photographs. And whatever the reader may think of the theory, he cannot fail to be deeply interested in this handsome volume. It is usual to regard stripes such as are worn by the tiger as the earlier form, and to say that spots are the vestiges of stripes which have become broken up. Dr. Bonavia takes the opposite view. He thinks that spots undoubtedly came first—it is a point of vital consequence to his theory of the origin of such markings—and he brings forward a strong array of facts to prove "the truth that stripes are evolved from rosettes." The first part of the book is devoted to the consideration of a large number of the many existing striped and spotted mammals. The markings of the jaguar are regarded as typical, as, indeed, the prototypes of all, are of almost all, other varieties of marking—of spots, stripes, marbled or clouded markings, piebald markings, and finally of self-colours, "which present a total obliteration of spotting or striping." It is a familiar fact that the young of some self-coloured animals are marked with spots, the spots probably of their ancestors. "In adult lions the rosettes become more and more obliterated, but in the young they cannot be mistaken for other than leopard spotting. How astonished the puma must be when she has cubs for the first time! She looks at her husband's coat and at her own, and sees them of a uniform rich isabelline colour, and then she finds her kittens spotted all over like young leopards. Are these really my children? Yes, your very own. You have succeeded in shaking off your rosettes, but your kittens still masquerade in that antiquated dress, and prove to you that, after all, your pedigree is identical with that of the leopard." An illustration is given of the spotted young of a deer in the Zoological Gardens; the adult showing no spots whatever on the other hand. The vast majority of horses are either fully dappled, or have traces of dappling, "but it is a curious fact that this kind of marking does not, at least as a rule, begin to appear until the foal is a few year's old. Some fine illustrations of zebra are followed by this remark—"In my opinion the zebras' stripes, like those of the tiger and other feline animals, own their genesis to spots or rosettes or dapplings, which had become disposed in transverse rows, somewhat like those of the cheetah, and on the legs of the jaguar. Subsequently the rows of spots coalesced into beady bands, and ultimately became the sharp edged bands we see in the zebras." Dr. Bonavia's

EXAMPLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

are of great interest, and the reader will be all the more disposed to bear his arguments on account of the modest and moderate way in which they are advanced. But, as already hinted, it is doubtful if there are many people who would be other than startled by the author's explanation of the meaning of the rosettes on the jaguar and the leopard, and as a natural consequence, according to this theory, of the markings on most, if not all, other mammals. "In remote times," says Dr. Bonavia, "there were numerous animals protected by plate-armour; some of these have continued as surviors up to our time—such as armadillos, turtles, crocodiles, sturgeons, and many other curious fishes. . . . Among armour-plated animals, now extinct, were several known species of glyptodonts. . . . The armour of these strange animals consisted of either circular or many-sided plates, encircled by a rim of smaller polygonal platelets." Dr. Bona[illegible]via gives diagrams of the "bone rosettes" of vario[illegible] glyptodonts, and referring to these he says [illegible] "I think that them the 'blocks,' so to [illegible] not fail to see in got it, imprints! [illegible] from which the jaguar quire [illegible] . . . It does not, I think, require much [illegible] acumen to see a family resemblance between the figures of the glyptodont's bone-rosettes and the spotrosettes on the flanks of the jaguar. . . . I do not say that the jaguar is descended from a glyptodont, but I do say that this mammal descended from some extinct animal with a glyptodontoid carapace. These armour-plates of extinct animals are to my mind the blocks which gave the jaguar skin the impressions of the groups of spots or rosettes, much modified in subsequent innumerable generations. In other words, the skin, on losing its hard calcareous plates, retained, somehow, an impression of them, which modified the pigmentation, where the plates in its ancestors originally stood." Dr. Bonavia suggests that plate-armour was lost from a failure in the once far greater supply of carbonate of lime in water and in plants. The loss of armour "produced greater activity in the carnivora and greater fleetness in the herbivora; and so these have survived, and the ancient unwieldy ones have perished. The upshot has been that the ancestors of the jaguar and the leopards, from a similar lime-famine, lost their calcareous carapace, which consisted of bone-rosettes, and so their descendants have had to be satisfied, with profit to themselves, with rosette stamps instead! No one who is imbued with the principle of evolution can contemplate the skin of the jaguar without saying Yes, the whole thing is a picture of armour-plating." After showing how the hide-knobs of the Indian rhinoceros and the dapplings on a horse's flank present a strong resemblance to the rosettes of the jaguar and the plates of the glyptodont. Dr. Bonavia remarks: "It would be idle to suppose that the bony plates of the armadillo, the hide plates of the rhinoceros, and the picture-plates of the horse are all so like each other by mere accident. . . . Enough is left in the skin features of many species to assure us that all these animals have had a common origin, and that they descended from an armour-clad ancestry. The evidence of the pictures on the skin of the jaguar, as I have shown, is too clear to admit of any other interpretation than that of descent from armour-plating."

DOES IVY MAKE WALLS DAMP?

WHAT is the effect on the walls of growing ivy on them? It is a curious thing that there are very many simple matters on which people will never agree. This is one of them. Ask half-a-dozen persons what is the effect of growing ivy on houses, and the probability is you will find them equally divided, one half declaring that it keeps the walls dry, the other half that it induces damp.

I think it possible both may be right in a measure. In a damp climate, where much moisture falls in the shape of rain, there can be no doubt that a coat of ivy is as useful in keeping a wall dry as a mackintosh coat is in keeping the human being safe from rain. But if the house is built on a bad foundation, on a moist badly-drained soil, and is damp from this cause, it seems equally certain to me that the ivy must be harmful, inasmuch as it interferes with the drying influence of wind and sunshine.

I have a house pretty thickly covered with ivy on one side, and without any plant growth on another; the bare side admits moisture, the covered side seems perfectly dry. I don't want to be d[illegible] this point, but it seems to me that if [illegible] I have here made is kept in mind, the differences of opinion so often met with on this point may be reconciled. Of course, the ivy or other evergreen must be kept within bounds. It must not drag down or stop the spouting on the roof, nor must it be allowed to grow so long as to be dripping for a long time after a heavy shower.—"Cottage Gardening."

AT Budapesth a Congress was opened, on Saturday, with the sole purpose of protesting against the assumption that the Magyar nationality dominates in Hungary, and that the Magyar language is the official State language. Those who took part in it, the Roumanians, Servians, and Slovaks, have always formed, our Vienna Correspondent says, a large proportion of the Hungarian population. Attempts were made to induce the Saxons of Transylvania, the Russian Ruthenians in Transylvania, and the Carpathians to join the movement, but they refused, being in favour of the political equality of all subjects, without making any difference of nationality. The Congress set up the following conditions; Equal rights for all nationalities which are all to be represented in the Reichstag; all languages to be on a par in public offices, in Parliament, in the schools, and in courts of justice. These parties are all against the Hungarian State and the Hungarian Government. They wish to have a federative organisation, and to be able to entertain political relations with their special country people outside Hungary—that is, with the [illegible]

WHAT M.P.'S LAUGH AT.

IT does not take much to amuse the members of the House of Commons. Here is a collection of incidents said to have caused our legislators to smile :—

When Sir Richard Temple, after a vigorous speech, during the last Parliament, ended up by telescoping his own hat, there arose a Titanic shout of laughter, which even the staid occupants of the two front benches helped to swell. Hats have always made for merriment in the Lower House. A member who sits upon his "topper," after firing off a speech, invariably achieves, as Mr. Lucy has pointed out, considerable popularity for the time being. But the feat of crushing up another man's hat is an even more popular one in the first Parliamentary assembly in the world. The merriment which this act excites is so great and so genuine, that even the owner of the injured hat, unless he be of a particularly churlish disposition, will doubtless pardon the unprovoked assault on his wardrobe.

A hat need not necessarily be smashed up to arouse laughter throughout the House of Commons. The writer can never forget the shout which once arose when Sir John Gorst, in order to address the Speaker with covered head, was compelled to borrow a hat from a neighbour—Mr Macartney—in the absence of his own. He put it on, and hastily addressed the Speaker; but, unfortunately, the size of his head differed most materially from that of the Orange Whip. The loan was insecurely perched on his head in a ludicrous manner, and as a result the question which he put to the Speaker was almost inaudible in the press gallery.

On one occasion, in the midst of his earnestness and eloquence over some matter, the nature of which the writer has forgotten, Mr. Randall, M.P. for the Gower Division of Glamorganshire, accidentally precipitated himself on to Mr. Abraham, a Welsh colleague, who sat below. The House instantly became almost faint with laughter.

But it is not only a mischance of this character which upsets the gravity of the Faithful Commons. The smallest witticism or piece of humour seems often to be the most keenly relished. Mr. Weir is undoubtedly a wit in his way, ranking amongst the Scottish members, perhaps, next to Dr. Wallace and Dr. MacDonald. Yet had the House any excuse for laughing approvingly one evening, when, during question time, he rose quietly, and said—"Number fifty-six, sir?" It is customary for a member to rise and say "I beg to ask the right hon. gentleman (or the hon. gentleman, or my right hon. friend, as the case may be), Question No. So-and-So?" Mr. Weir had tried the effect of an abbreviation. He knew perfectly well that this would upset the gravity of many members. It did. But why?

No one ever understood better how to please the House of Commons with trifles light as air than the late Mr. W. H. Smith, when First Lord of the Treasury. He used often to lay himself out to titilate an uncompromising Opposition, as, for instance, when, by an intentional lapse, he alluded to the senior member for Northampton as the member for Labouchere. A similar, though unintentional, lapse of Sir Edward Grey's, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was more recently "my hon. member," which won its share of applause.

Whilst Lord Randolph Churchill was pounding away in his accustomed manner at the Chanceller of the Exchequer for endeavouring, as he opened to bully the Budget through, Mr. Snape a member on the Ministerial side, rose to a point of order. To his evident amazement and discomfiture, his voice was instantly drowned by a cry which arose from the Opposition as from one man. Scarcely a louder and more wrathful volume of sound greeted Robespierre when he rose for the last time in the French Chamber, and in choking tones demanded freedom of speech from the "President of Assassins." For a full minute and a half the uproar continued, whilst Mr. Snape, white to the lips, remained standing. Then the reason was discovered, and the mistake speedily rectified. He had committed the absolutely unpardonable sin of rising to address the Chairman in the open space between the upper and lower Ministerial benches, the gangway as it is called.

WHY I HATE WOMAN.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose sex we ("Westminster Gazette") decline to divulge, sends us the following twenty-one answers to the above question :—

1. Because she stabs me in the eye with her parasol, offers no apology, and looks as if I did it.
2. Because she pushes for a place in trains and omnibuses, and, being in, never makes any room for other people.
3. Because, in public, her prattle is audible and unceasing, and includes the biographies and characteristics of all her friends by name.
4. Because she discusses frocks with her sister opposite, and describes fabrics and fixings as if at her dress maker's.
5. Because she climbs to the tops of omnibuses, to descend from which demands grace and decency.
6. Because she thinks the only way to make an omnibus stop is to prod the driver, if she cannot reach the conductor.
7. Because, being of the class for whom omnibuses are not, she spoils her coachman, and ruins her horses, by her ignorant or inconsiderate use of them.
8. Because, being of any class, she loves a "remnant day," and does on bargains.
9. Because she mislays her bag, loses her handke[illegible]chief, and carries her purse in her hand.
10. Because she recites, plays violins, and [illegible]rides on bicycles.
11. Because she reads accounts of weddi[illegible]ngs and lists of presents in ladies' newspapers.
12. Because she walks three in a row [illegible]pon the pavement, and expects everyone else to m[illegible]ake way for her.
13. Because she worships priests and de[illegible]acons, as well as illustrious persons and cavalry offic[illegible]
14. Because she is "fluent but not lu[illegible]ers," more concerned about the number of her fa[illegible]cts than the truth of them.
15. Because, in nine cases out of ten, [illegible] she can neither sew, nor read aloud, nor make te[illegible]
16. Because she is alwa[illegible] wanting me, and othe[illegible] writing letters, and
17. Because she is [illegible], to answer them. [illegible] not only in clothes, b[illegible]he slave of fashion; and that gion, flowers, jewell[illegible] in art, music, manners, religion,
18. Because she do[illegible]ry, language, and furtinure, because it is "good [illegible]es not value anything simply days before [illegible]" (following a fashion set in the 'worn,' [illegible]oman existed), but because it is [illegible]or 'done,' or even 'talked about.'
19. Because if she is 'nice,' she is sure to be conventional; and if she is not conventional, she is generally not 'nice.'
20. Because if you tell her a secret, she passes it on at once to other friends—'I don't mind telling you, dear, but it mustn't go any further.'
21. Because she is often careless as to food, and thinks cheapness the first requisite in wine.

HOW TO OBTAIN UMBRELLAS CHEAP.

SCENE—Lost Property Office at the Victoria Cross Terminus of the East-Western Railway.

ACT I.

A fashionably-dressed lady enters.

Lady—I left an umbrella in the ladies' first-class waiting-room yesterday afternoon. Have you got it here?

Attendant—What sort of an umbrella is it, ma'am?

Lady—It has a long ebony handle with a silver mount. Silk.

Attendant (bringing forward a bundle of umbrellas)—Is it among these?

Lady (after scrutinising them carefully)—No; I'm afraid some one has appropriated it. Perhaps you will take my name and a description of the umbrella, in case it "should" be found. (Attendant writes.) I suppose you get quite a number of umbrellas here?

Attendant—Yes, ma'am; we does.

Lady (pointing to a lady's umbrella with an ivory handle, gold mount, and monogram "F. M.")—What a beauty this is!

Attendant—Yes; that was found this morning in the Continental express.

Lady—Really! You have my address correctly? Thank you. ("Exit.")

(An hour passes.)

ACT II.

Same scene. Another fashionably-dressed lady enters.

Lady—I came up by the Continental express this morning, and unfortunately left my umbrella in the train.

Attendant—What kind was it, ma'am.

Lady—It has an ivory handle, with gold mount, and monogram "F. M."

Attendant—Is this the one?

Lady (delightedly)—Oh, yes! How fortunate! (Gives the man sixpence.) ("Exit.")

ACT III.

Passes at a pawnshop. The two "ladies" divide 30s. between them. "Westminster Budget."

THE BEAR AND THE ONE-EYED MAN.

The following story was related by a Dardistan man of the name of Ghalib Shah, residing at a village near Astor, called Parishing. He was one night looking out whether any bear had come into his "tromba" field. He saw that a bear was there, and that he with his paws alternately took a pawful of "tromba," blew the chaff away, and ate hastily. The man was blind of one eye, and ran to his hut to get his gun. He came out and pointed it at the bear. The animal, who saw this, ran round the blind side of the man's face, snatched the gun out of his hand and threw it away. The bear and the man then wrestled for a time, but afterwards both gave up the struggle and retired. The man, after he had recovered himself, went to look for the gun, the stock of which he found broken. The match-string by which the stock had been tied to the barrel had gone on burning all night, and had been the cause of the gun being destroyed. The son of that man still lives at the village and tells this story, which the people affect to believe.—Dr. Leitner, in the "Asiatic Quarterly.

COLONEL NORTH, speaking at a meeting held in the Denison Hall, Armley, Leeds, for the purpose of returning thanks to the Unionist candidates at the recent election for West Leeds, said that some of his friends had expressed the opinion that it was a mistake to include Jem Mace and Dick Burge, the pugilists, in the Unionist procession which marched through the constituency on the day of the election. He would explain the circumstances. Jem Mace called at his office and said: "Colonel, I am hard up. I have got no money. Will you lend me £50?" He (Colonel North) answered, "Yes, Jem. You have been champion of England and I admire sport, and I will lend you £50." At the end of the week Jem Mace brought back the money, saying that he had made £200 with it. He (Colonel North) refused to take back the money. About six months after that Jem Mace came to him again and said, "I'm broke again, Colonel, but I daren't ask you. (Laughter.) He (Colonel North) said, "Oh, yes, Jem; that's all right," and he gave him another £50. He made £600 with it, and offered back the £50, but it was again refused. He did not know Jem Mace any more than those present, but he helped Mace out of his difficulties because, being a [illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A MOST interesting "Book of Beauty" is shortly to be published. Many of the lovely greater ladies of the day will contribute their portraits, accompanied by a little writing, to its pages.

"Bed-room parties" have been quite the thing amongst residents of houses overlooking the London home of the Shahzada. The guests have been invited to come at sunset and see Nasrulla and his suite practise the devotions of the good Mussulman in the gardens of Dorchester House.

A certain young lady, well-known in society circles, is credited with the following smart saying. She had been dancing with a clumsy partner who had repeatedly trodden on her dress and torn it. On coming from the ball-room he said, effusively—"How can I repay you for that waltz?" To this she replied, glancing down at the torn train of her dress, "Oh, don't pay me; settle with my dressmaker."

The baggy knickerbockers that some of the cyclist club-women affect are ludicrously ugly, more particularly from a back view. It is difficult (a lady gossip in the "Globe" declares) to imagine any woman or girl with a looking-glass available gazing on her reflection thus clad, and yet advertising herself in the public sight. Beauty when unadorned, adorned the most, says the proverb. But when beauty is burlesqued, what on earth becomes of it?

Lady cyclists in Michigan have, it seems, been agitating in favour of rational dress. This is an extract from a protest issued by them:—"Whereas our Heavenly Father with divine love and infinite wisdom has made us bipeds and endow us with wisdom, and whereas we believe the most convenient and most truly modest dress is the one which clothes each leg in separate coverings." There is a lot more of this winding up with a resolve to adopt knickers and rational dress.

A Paris correspondent writes:—In the empire of Fashion a revolution is at hand. It is the strictly "personal style" which is to be the fashion. The movement began in England, where ladies have always been allowed a free hand concerning the style of their dress. Some "Miss" with a vein of originality conceived the idea of the picture hat, built after the fashion of some famous painting, and wore it notwithstanding the fact that it was anything but fashionable. This small departure from orthodoxy spread far and wide; and has now come over to Paris. Before many weeks are over we shall see the streets of Paris alive with Marie Antoinettes, with Catherines of Medici, with Pompadours, and with all the rest of the fair women whose portraits are hung in the Louvre.

Sarah Grand, who has taken to cycling, has also been giving her views on the rational dress question. She says:—"I ride in knickerbockers, of course, with a jacket which is almost a tunic, and as feminine-looking a blouse as possible; with a sailor collar trimmed with Valenciennes. This, I think, looks graceful and soft, and does not give that stiff, hard expression to the face that a plain man's collar and coat do. When a woman wears knickerbockers it behoves her to look well after the head and shoulders, and I think it is one of a woman's first duties to consider her personal appearance. The rational dress movement is one that I am in full sympathy with, but I do not approve of the knickerbockers with full pleats which are being worn. It is impossible, of course, to legislate for every figure, but a pretty woman with good limbs should not wear extremely loose knickerbockers, and should have something soft and feminine about her head and shoulders. Then a pretty woman can wear her tunic much shorter than a stout person, and one should consider this, and the feelings of the public until the rational dress has become so general that it will not be noticed."

The girl who pleases is not necessarily pretty. But she is possessed of a charm and refinement all her own. Her costume is neat and pleasing. Her hands may or may not be white, but the touch is deft and soft; she knows how to handle her work both firmly and delicately. She knows exactly where, how, and when to do a thing; and her presence acts like a balm to the weary mind; she is like a ray of sweetest sunshine as she moves to and fro amongst her fellows. She will listen attentively to your conversation, and be interested in what you are doing. And if you are in trouble, she will seek to advise or warm you, without the slightest suspicion of appearing curious or prying. If you are willing to talk, she will converse most pleasantly, but the moment you are weary, she ceases to prattle. That is one of her sweetest parts of character. She knows even better than you know yourself, when the slightest hitch occurs in the conversation; and she is wise enough to change the subject without an awkward silence or irritating interval. That is the secret of her success. To know what is wanted, to understand perfectly the desires and movements of her friends and relations—that is her gift, [illegible]alent, as you may term it, and using this [illegible], her [illegible] one moment of [illegible] life, s[illegible]alent every hour, every all who [illegible] she is regarded as a blessing to ma[illegible]y be so fortunate as to come within her magic circle of acquaintances.

An observant lady says that more marriages in proportion are made from holiday meetings than in any other way. The reason (she says) is not far to seek. In ordinary life work takes up the greater part of most people's attention. They have not the leisure to go about looking for that "not impossible she"—or he—who shall rule their future. In holiday time it is quite different. Not only has a man leisure to consider the attractions of the different girls that cross his path, but he and she have opportunities of improving each other's acquaintance when holiday-making in a manner that would be quite impossible under ordinary conditions. At a watering-place or, indeed, at any holiday resort, or in travelling, people not only see far more specimens of the other sex than at home, but they are far more in a position to become acquainted. Under ordinary circumstances a man may look and sigh in vain for months if he has not the magic key to a girl's friendship, and knows none of her friends or relations. Impossible for him to call at her parent's house and announce that he has conceived an admiration for their daughter, and would like the honour of her acquaintance. Far otherwise is it at a holiday resort, where the claims of conventionality are for a time relaxed, and acquaintances are made with unceremonious ease and rapidity. He takes the opportunity of speaking to Angelina's father on the pier or giving her brother a cigarette on the shore, and the affair is accomplished. There is nothing easier than to get to know the whole family after that, Angelina included.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, when you see her at home in Ashley Gardens, is about as unlike the Mrs. Patrick Campbell whom you have known before the footlights as you can well imagine. I have noticed that a plain woman is invariably flattered in a photograph, whereas a pretty one is belied. The same rule applies to women on and off the stage. Mrs Campbell, when she appeared in "The Second Mrs Tanqueray," was spoken of as "wonderful," "gifted," "facinating," "bewildering," never as beautiful. Yet beautiful she undoubtedly is. As Mrs. Tanqueray you might have given her thirty years, or more. Her real age is, I believe, eight-and-twenty, but it is impossible to believe it when you see her black eyes dancing with pleasure as she chases her favourite puppy, "Humperdincka," round the room, rallies her husband in her gay fashion, or plays like a child herself with her two charming children, "Beo" and "Stella." As she turns to speak to you her sportive mood, may be, will pass. All in a moment her face becomes grave, as the shadow of a thought passes across it. The face is as pale as ivory, the hair black as ebony, the lips are red. In speaking the gifted actress has almost always the caressing voice which charms us in her gentler moods upon the stage. Her laugh, light and spontaneous, is that of a child. In conversation she is more interesting than I can tell. Although her acting as the Second Mrs. Tanqueray and as Agnes Ebbsmith may have arrested you, as it arrested me, powerfully, poignantly, yet as herself—Stella Campbell—she is far more arresting still.

The "Queen" of Aug. 17th has the following:—Mme. McElroy, of 59 Gloucester-place Portman-square, has just completed some lovely evening dresses for a smart Indian outfit. One of the most effective is of amber-coloured brocade, the skirt quite plain and full, and the bodice draped with amber chiffon caught with diamond buttons; the broad waistband of white satin fastens at the back with a large bow, and there is a white satin bow on one shoulder, and a diamond buckle on the other. A ball gown of spotted white chine silk embroidered with tiny pink rosebuds is charmingly simple and graceful, its special characteristic being a girdle of pale rose chiffon loosely knotted on one side a little below the waist, and falling to the hem of the skirt, where the ends are finished with tassels of daisies. A ruche of the same chiffon trims the top of the bodice, across the front of which, from shoulder to waist, is fastened a trail of daisies; the sleeves are moderate to simplicity, formed of cloudy draperies of soft white chiffon. A handsome dinner dress, of black mirc[illegible], moire, has large butterfly sleeves, caught up on the shoulders with butterflies of jet. A fine cut jet garniture festoons the bodice, which is further ornamented with a pink ostrich feather aigrette. The sash to be worn with this dress is remarkably beautiful, of wide Pompadour ribbon, covered with a running pattern of wild flowers, and having on one side a rare yellow, on the other a blue border. Underneath the hem of the skirt peeps a suspicion of colour, from a blue and pink frill with which it is lined. The bodices of these gowns are cut in court fashion, and any or all of them may be taken for models of the good style which distinguishes Mme. McElroy's productions. One of them is daintily sketched in the "Queen."

The most emancipated of all women (says the "Gentlewoman") is surely the seaside young woman. There is something about the sea that gets into the spirits of people, some little dancing demon that flies with tripping footsteps through every vein. It inclines us to break through the restraints that usually hedge us round, to allow ourselves to be natural, and even sometimes more than natural, in our speech and conduct. Those who have been able to note the humorous vagaries of seaside women will probably agree with us in our estimate of them as almost more than natural. They are wont to arrive decorously dressed, neat in appearance, respectable, sometimes even graceful, in manner, and perhaps sufficiently subdued in language. In fact, they are gloved and in their right minds—quite young ladies. This is on their arrival at the sea. But what a change steals over them during the next few days; what a new soul seems to possess them before they depart. And it is all the sea's fault. It is the sea that causes them to discard their gloves at the earliest possible opportunity; the sea that raises their voices in pitch and enlarges them in volume; the sea that gives to them that curious pronounced air that we will not call vulgar, although it surely approaches very near to the confines of vulgarity. It is the sea, too, that tilts their hats well on the backs of their heads and puts that curious roll into their walk, gives them that esplanade g it which is so unmistakeable. As their noses and hands get brown, seaside women become more emancipated, more and more "owdacious." They hasten to forget the ordinary proprieties that govern them in quieter moments, and in their more discreet way imitate—with a difference—the more pronounced demeanour of 'Arriet out on the spree. They frolic and rollick, and have what they call any amount of "fun." They are much given to vocal [illegible]

NOTICES.



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Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when
Doctors fail, standard remedies fail,
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Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the title Skin Specifics,
Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.
There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.
It is no long-drawn-out expensive experiment.
One shilling invested in CUTICURA SOAP
Will prove more than we dare claim.
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ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

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VIN CHAPOTE[illegible]
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPT[illegible])
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.



It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration, of the Stomach.

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SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.
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SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A Professional Nurse. "April 21st, 1894."

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I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int. se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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Laboratory, Royal Polytechnic Institution.
March 18th, 1878.
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Berner's College, London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

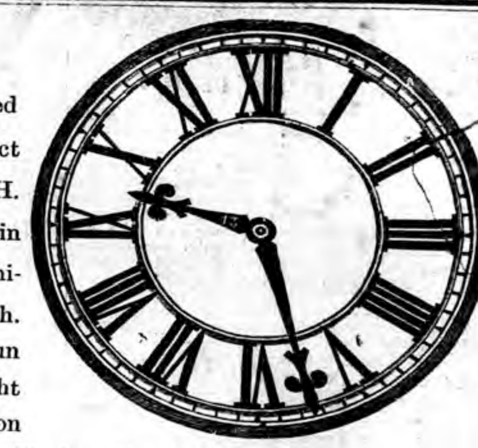
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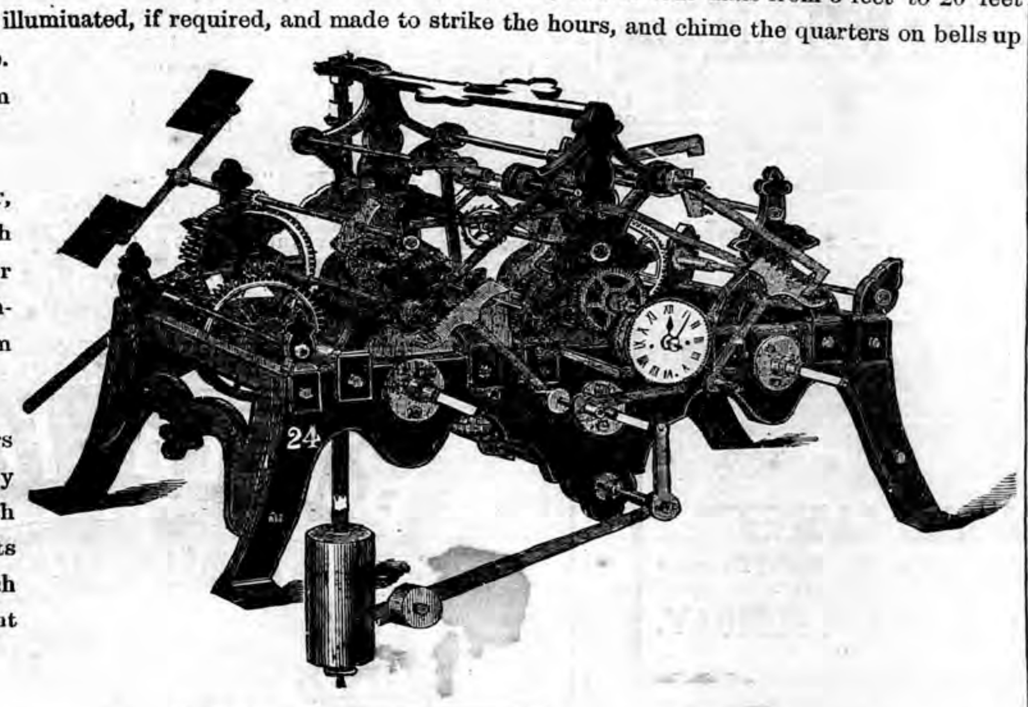


The Illustration illustrates the handsome Clock Tower, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.

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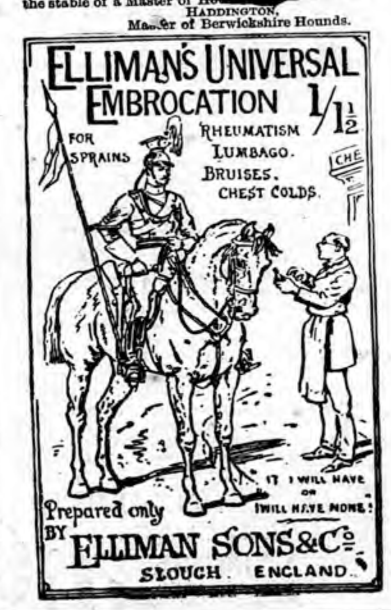
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They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of those diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

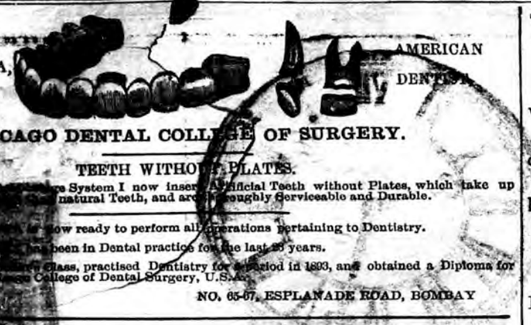
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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion thereon and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13627, and is of date 20th October, 1891.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with this matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1893.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

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